



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-89-205
Wednesday
25 October 1989

Daily Report

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FBIS-CHI-89-205

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General

Article Views Danger of 'Peaceful Evolution'

OW2410230289 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No 18, 25 Sep 89 pp 54-55

[Article by Mei Ou (2734 7743): "A Look at the West's Plot To Bring About 'Peaceful Evolution'"]

[Text] After some soul-searching over the counterrevolutionary rebellion taking place in the Chinese capital last June, people have become more and more deeply aware that we must not treat lightly the "peaceful evolution" deliberately plotted by Western countries, headed by the United States. From Dulles in the 1950's to President Bush at the present time, the international bourgeoisie has never relaxed its efforts to carry out hostile and subversive activities and sabotage against socialist countries. They have tried every means to incorporate socialist countries into the "capitalist orbit" and to make socialism evolve in the direction desired by the West.

The founding, consolidation, and development of socialist countries had a tremendous impact on the international capitalist system. Not resigned to their defeat, anticommunist forces in the West adopted a "containment" policy, while at the same time engaging in direct armed subversion. However, all their effort has not succeeded in destroying the political power of the people in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China, and other socialist countries. On the contrary, they have heightened these countries' vigilance and put them on guard.

As the use of force failed to achieve their goal, the Western countries changed their tactics and adopted an approach of "no force." In the last 40 years, the West has focused more and more on the "peaceful evolution" strategy. From Acheson, the U.S. secretary of state in the 1940's, to leading figures in the U.S. Government recently, all have vigorously advocated and actively promoted the use of a peaceful approach in "winning the war without fighting a battle" and have worked to push forward internal evolution in socialist countries. As the 1980's arrived, socialist countries, in an effort to improve themselves, began to initiate economic, social, and political reform on a wider scale. This development was regarded by the West's anti-socialist forces and media as a good opportunity to implement the "peaceful evolution." They therefore prepared "to make use of it in a big way." They noisily played up the temporary difficulties encountered by socialist countries as a so-called "crisis" and "decline" and vainly hoped that through "peaceful evolution" the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China would become "completely Westernized" societies with "market economies" and "political pluralism."

The Western bourgeoisie stubbornly believes that Western ideology, including freedom, democracy, human rights, and the concept of value advertised by the United States, is the weapon for promoting "peaceful

evolution." From the time when Dulles was U.S. secretary of state up until the present, the policy makers and the government of the U.S. bourgeoisie all have tried their best to advertise the United States as "the principal protector of the free world." They have used all kinds of channels to carry out ideological infiltration into socialist countries and to seize positions in the mass media in an effort to confuse the minds of the people and cause the disintegration of the socialist system. Thus, a former U.S. president actively called for "propaganda warfare" against socialist countries in order to triumph over socialism on the "ideological battleground." They have used the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and Radio Freedom to "spread the seeds of democracy" and the "seeds of freedom" in socialist countries. When student unrest and internal turmoil broke out in China, Western media practiced rumormongering and slander in support of the very few trouble-makers. The demagogic slogans they used were all coated with bourgeois "freedom," "democracy," and "human rights." In recent years, the United States and other Western countries have, to varying degrees, been using all kinds of cultural exchange, tourism, visits, publications, motion pictures, and television programs to carry out premeditated, well-organized, and well-planned infiltration. We must be on guard against this.

Certain Western countries attach great importance to using trade and technological transfer as a means of implementing their "peaceful evolution" strategy. They consider this kind of conditional assistance as an "effective tool" and a strategic "investment" of "far-reaching significance." Some U.S. Government officials have maintained that "trade may be used as a means to exert influence" to speed up "the changes already taking place in communism." They also have stressed that "foreign aid should be used in the interest of the strategic goal" and that "we should provide preferred loans and more advanced technologies or make favorable debt service arrangements for those leaders who liberalize their government." Recently the U.S. Government drew up a strategy which was termed "Bushism" by the American press. An important element of this strategy is to use Western "aid" to promote and intensify the development toward "political pluralism and free-market economy" in socialist countries, with Eastern Europe as the main target. Western news media believe that "Bushism" is the latest prominent expression of the West's "peaceful evolution" strategy. The U.S. Government has drawn up programs of economic aid to certain East European countries and has openly put forward the precondition that in order to receive American aid, the recipient countries must move toward a free-market economy and political pluralism. Socialist countries must struggle to ensure that in foreign economic interchanges, the other parties do not impose any political conditions. How to guard against the "peaceful evolution" strategy while carrying out the opening and learning from their experience in opposing "peaceful evolution" is a major agenda for socialist countries.

"Peaceful evolution" is a long-term strategy of the West. More than 30 years ago Dulles openly declared that the policy of the United States was to promote "liberalization" of the socialist countries, and he placed his hope on the third and fourth generations in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China. Subsequent U.S. presidents and other leading figures all repeatedly stressed the need to draw up long-term plans and "adopt specific measures." A former U.S. president advocated that the United States should "focus on the question of nationalism and encourage the people to stress their national rights." This is why the U.S. Congress and administrative agencies repeatedly and flagrantly have interfered in the domestic ethnic issues of the Soviet Union, China, and Yugoslavia in the name of "human rights." Their evil intent is to create turmoil. They also have repeatedly declared their intention to "cultivate the seeds of freedom" in socialist countries, that is, to cultivate and support "dissidents" and people who stubbornly uphold the stand of bourgeois liberalization.

People must constantly be on guard against this sinister plot, which was openly declared by the West, to prevent it from being realized.

Indian Newspaper Carries Wu Xueqian Interview

BK2210140589 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES
in English 16 Oct 89 p 1, 12

[By H.K. Dua]

[Text] New Delhi, Oct. 15—The Chinese Vice Premier, Mr Wu Xueqian, who has just concluded an important visit to New Delhi, has declined to come out with a categorical comment on developments in the Communist world—in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland or East Germany.

At the same time he said that China needed political reform, but it did not mean a change of the Socialist path that it has chosen to carry out its political restructuring.

Mr Wu said this in a special interview he gave me and Mr N. Ram, Associate Editor of THE HINDU, here on Friday.

Mr Wu, who is one of the senior leaders in China, said that President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Beijing had led to the normalisation of relations between China and the Soviet Union and their Communist parties. He, however, would not comment on President Gorbachev's political and economic reforms. These reforms flowed from actual conditions in the Soviet Union and China was not in a position to comment on these, Mr Wu Xueqian said.

Mr Wu, who handles China's relations with the rest of the world and influences major policy decisions, was hopeful that India and China would further improve their relations and resolve the boundary question. He was, however, of the view that it would be unrealistic to expect that the two countries would be able to resolve the

boundary question in one or two rounds of discussions of the Joint Working Group the two governments have set up for the purpose.

The following is the text of the interview the Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr Wu Xueqian, gave to H.K. Dua, Editor of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES and N. Ram, Associate Editor of THE HINDU.

Ram: Mr Vice-Premier, you have been described as an old friend of India, what are the prospects of evolving really good tone of relations between India and China?

Wu: We are very much optimistic about the prospects. In particular since the visit by His Excellency Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to China last December our relations have become more active. Although my visit has not come to an end, during the talks I have had with the government officials, leaders and friends from all walks of life in New Delhi, I think my confidence has increased that there are broad prospects for the development of cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Dua: What is the progress on the boundary question so far?

Wu: Between the end of June and the beginning of July last, the first meeting of the Joint Working Group on the boundary question was held in Beijing. Talks went on well and to the satisfaction of both sides. Of course, it would be unrealistic to expect the problem to be solved through only one or two rounds of discussions.

During my visit here I also got the impression that both China and India have the common aspiration for settling this problem left over from the past. Now that we have got this shared desire, I think things can move forward.

Dua: Have we discussed troops reduction along the India-China border during the present visit?

Wu: As soon as I arrived here, I said that my mission here is an official and goodwill visit and I would discuss with leaders of the Indian Government all questions such as how to develop friendly relations between the two countries and not go on specific aspects.

Dua: We were told yesterday (after the talks) that next year there will be substantive talks on the boundary question. What do you mean by substantive talks?

Wu: My understanding is that next year we will continue to discuss all these questions. As for how the talks should proceed particularly that will be decided by the Joint Working Group.

Ram: If I could turn the subject to a major political development recently in China, the Tiananmen incidents: What is their impact and how the country has recovered from this experience and what are the lessons that you would offer based on this experience?

Wu: I wish to point out that after the rebellion which took place on the Fourth of June was caused, order was

restored very quickly and now if you go to Beijing you will not see the disorder that some might imagine.

And certainly the rebellion caused many losses. However the losses were not very serious as imagined by the outside world and we are fully capable of making up the losses.

If you talk about any lesson to be drawn from it, I think the biggest lesson we can draw from it is to step up education of our young people and the ordinary people at large.

And we are not mainly dealing with a very tiny handful of schemers who took advantage of the students' demonstration to turn it into a turmoil which later developed into rebellion and we are also to take measures against the handful of people who violated the law and committed beating, smashing, looting and arson. And as for those who were merely involved in demonstrations and hunger strikes, I think the measure to be taken is mainly education.

Dua: Have you sorted out the problems in the party between the liberals and hardliners?

Wu: What you are saying is in fact based on the speculations in the West. What you call the liberal faction and the hardliners, in fact there is no such thing in the party. Inside the party we have mainly improved our understanding about the event and our handling of the rebellion and we have reached an agreement.

As for a small number of comrades who have made mistakes in handling the turmoil, those mistakes were within the party and are to be dealt with inside the party. That is an affair of ours.

Ram: It includes the former General Secretary, Mr Zhao Ziyang? This comment would apply to his mistakes also?

Wu: That has already been touched upon in the resolution by the 4th Plenum of the 13th party's Central Committee.

Ram: If I may turn to another subject, Mr Vice Premier. You are a considerable specialist in foreign policy. Could you give us a feel of what is happening on the political side of China's relationship with the Soviet Union led by President Mikhail Gorbachev. There seems to be a remarkable improvement in the quality of tone but is that a correct reading?

Wu: General Secretary Gorbachev paid his visit to China last May and through his visit our State-to-State relations and party-to-party relations became normalised.

Mr Gorbachev is now the top leader in the Soviet Union. He is now engaged in reforming the Soviet Union but the reform in the Soviet Union is one which precedes from the actual conditions in the Soviet Union and the approach adopted also proceeds from this reality and therefore I don't think China is qualified or is in a position to comment on this.

Dua: Looking at President Gorbachev's reforms, do you think he is getting into deep trouble?

Wu: There are now many countries engaged in the reforms. All countries engaged in the reforms should allow their own people and parties to decide upon their guidelines and policies. And that is because they are best informed about their own internal situations.

Ram: Would you, Mr Vice Premier, give us an idea of the developments in Vietnam and Kampuchea which seem to have taken a turn for the better in the qualitative sense. Do you share optimism in that... the problems involving Vietnam, China, Kampuchea and so on in that region, focussed on Kampuchea?

Wu: Now we can see in various countries the demand for fair and reasonable political assessment to the Cambodian question. On the Cambodian question, I think two issues are involved. First, there must be a genuine, complete and final withdrawal of troops from Cambodia under the effective international supervision. Secondly, there should be established in Cambodia a provisional 4-party coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk. This can later do the work for comprehensive elections in Cambodia under effective international supervision in future.

Dua: May I take you back to the problems in the international communist movement—the developments in Hungary, Poland and what is happening in East Germany. Have these developments begun to worry the Chinese Communist Party about the future of communism?

Wu: In dealing with our relations with other communist parties in the world, we have followed four principles, mainly—independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. And these four principles we have summed up from our experience of many years in the communist movement.

Dua: Does it have any impact on the theory and practice of communism at this point of time in the world? Where are things going wrong in communist countries? The people are fleeing from some countries. They are changing the system in some other countries and there is unrest in many.

Wu: This is too big a question for me to answer in only two or three sentences.

Ram: I think I will ask about India and China finally as we will be running now to a conclusion. India and China are very interesting countries following different systems comparable in some ways but with many differences. What are the commonalities in their experience which can be highlighted as issues particularly on international matters, things like trade, interest, and peace, reduction of regional tension. How do you assess the commonalities within the two countries and those areas where we

should do better in coming closer? How do you sum up common features and commonalities and perhaps some gaps?

Wu: Despite the difference in historical development and traditions between the two countries, we do share some common points. For example both being developing countries, we were subjected to long years of colonial and semi-colonial rule. And the two countries are very populous and we find our population accounts for about two-fifth or one-third of the world's population. India has a population of 840 million and China 1.1 billion and also both countries have the wish for development.

During my visit in Nee Delhi and my talks with the Indian leaders, I think our two countries share the same feeling that there is a need for frequent contacts between us to exchange views on international issues, for example and the two ministries to meet each other to exchange views and information on major international interests of common interests. On the basis of enhanced mutual understanding I believe the two countries can find more areas of increased cooperation.

Ram: I would like to get some concrete idea of what you mean by political reform in China that needs to be taken forward or undertaken at this point? Will you be specific on the elements of political reform?

Wu: We do need political reform. However, it does not mean a change of the socialist path that we have chosen to carry our political restructuring. It is to make the political structure more aligned with the future economic development in the country. In other words it is aimed at ensuring more development of socialist construction.

Dua: My question is related to last night's banquet speech where you underscored the need for political stability in South Asia. I want to know how can China help in ensuring political stability in South Asia?

We: To have to seek stability in South Asia, I think an important point, first and foremost is that China should set a good example in strict observance of Five Principles of Peaceful Existence. At the same time we also have felt that the Five Principles for governing State-to-State relations can be respected by all countries in this region and given that, I am sure, there will be stability in South Asia.

Wu: Thank you, very much.

Ram: Thank you.

Dua: Thank you.

Tianjin Hosts Two Technology, Trade Fairs

*OW2510013389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1527 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Tianjin, October 24 (XINHUA)—Two fairs featuring industry, technology, technological patents and

trade opened today in the Tianjin International Economic and Trade Exhibition Center.

The week-long fairs are the Northern China International Industrial Technology and Trade Fair, and the Technological Patents, Economic and Trade Fair of the Bohai Bay Region of China.

On show are products of the chemical, electronics, textile, machine, medicine, building materials and hardware industries. They represent latest developments in their fields from some developed countries as well as China.

Taking part in the fairs are more than 40 companies from Federal Germany, Japan, Britain, the Netherlands, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, France, Thailand and Hong Kong, and more than 80 Chinese enterprises.

Nearly a hundred patented articles are also on show at the fairs. Forty of them are already in production.

Talks on trade, the transfer of patented technology, joint ventures and co-operative production will be held at the fairs, which are sponsored by the Federal German Glahe International Group, the Patent Office of Tianjin City and the exhibition center.

Jiangsu Hosts International Preschool Symposium

*OW2510013489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1507 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Nanjing, October 24 (XINHUA)—An international preschool education symposium, the first of its kind in China, opened today in Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province.

About 145 experts from the United States, Australia, Britain, Japan, Singapore, the Soviet Union and Nepal are attending the six-day symposium, being held to celebrate ten years of cooperation between the United Nations Children's Fund and China.

Ninety-five papers will be read at the symposium, which will focus on teaching methodology and curriculums for kindergartens.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Vice-Minister of the State Education Commission Liu Bing pointed out that China has made impressive progress in preschool education in the past ten years as a result of cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund.

Solar Energy Utilization Symposium Opens

*OW2310211789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1453 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] Lanzhou, October 23 (XINHUA)—An international solar energy utilization symposium began today in Lanzhou, the capital of Gansu Province.

Experts from Britain, Japan, Canada, Romania and 20 other countries are attending the symposium, which is

being sponsored by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Gansu provincial government and the China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange.

The four-day symposium is being held to exchange scientific and technical experiences in the utilization and development of solar energy in developing countries.

Scientific Film Festival Opens in Shanghai

OW2310204689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1512 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Shanghai, October 23 (XINHUA)—The 2nd China international scientific film festival, dubbed "The Science of Life," began a five day run here this afternoon.

Applications were received for 127 films from 23 countries. The judges' committee, composed of Chinese scientific film experts, selected 85 films to be shown during the film festival. The judges' committee will award 29 honorary prizes for excellent films.

Biology, medicine, environmental protection, animals and plants, food processing, agriculture, construction and seas and oceans are some of the topics addressed by the films.

The minister of radio, film and television, Chen Haosu, and the managing director of the International Scientific Film Association, Suzanne Duval, along with representatives from the United States, France, Austria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Bulgaria and other countries attended today's opening ceremony.

Academic exchanges on scientific films will also be carried out during the six-day festival.

Li Ruihuan Opens Beijing Music, Video Show

OW2110144389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1603 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA)—A total of 28 record publishing companies, representing 50 publishing houses from 13 countries and regions are taking part in the Third Beijing International Music and Video Products Exhibition, which opened here today.

The participating countries and regions include the United States, Britain, Federal Germany, Netherlands, Japan, the Soviet Union, India, Thailand, Czechoslovakia, Malaysia and Singapore as well as Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Twelve major Chinese audio and video publishing companies also put their products on display.

About 15,000 music and video products are on show, the overwhelming majority of which involve classical and light music.

In the 3,400 sq m exhibition hall are set up 85 booths and over 20 retail spots selling 1,900 products.

Chen Weijang, president of the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation (CNPIEC), said at today's opening ceremony that the exhibition will promote mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and trade between China and other countries and regions.

He also said that the exhibition will play a positive part in China's campaign to resist the circulation of unhealthy music.

Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon.

The Beijing International Music and Video Products Exhibition is held once every two years. It is co-sponsored by CNPIEC, the China International Cultural Exchange Center and the Beijing Association for Cultural Exchanges With Foreign Countries.

United States & Canada

U.S. Accused of Meddling in Yang Yang Incident

HK2410140889 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1235 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Report: "Zhang Junsheng Points to the Fact that the United States Is Involved in the 'Yang Yang Incident'"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA News Agency Zhang Junsheng today pointed out to the Hong Kong press that the United States had a hand in the "Yang Yang incident."

Zhang Junsheng said: The Hong Kong authorities concerned explained to us that it was due to the pressure from the U.S. Congress and Department of State that Yang Yang was able to leave Hong Kong for the United States. The "Yang Yang incident" was not a coincidence but a natural outcome of the policy currently practiced by the U.K. government. The Chinese side does not want to see any more cases like this.

'Star Wars,' 'Brilliant Pebbles' Programs Viewed

HK2510014189 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 9 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Chen Linhai (7115 2651 3189) and Wu Xinzhen (0702 2450 2973): "Why Does the United States Revise Its 'Star War' Initiative?"]

[Text] On 6 September when interviewed by a reporter of the Washington Bureau of Los Angeles Times, U.S. Vice President Quayle said: "Although the 'Star Wars' initiative of the Reagan administration is good, it has always been impractical. On the basis of seriously studying the program, we have formulated a 'Brilliant

Pebbles' program. President Bush has favored the idea of using it to revise the 'Star Wars' initiative."

It has been learned that the difference between the "Brilliant Pebbles" program and the "Star Wars" initiative lie in smaller scale. Instead of relying on the comprehensive operational and control networks composed of laser, radar networks, and computers programs, several thousand up to 100,000 small air-based interceptors can be used to undertake the task of intercepting guided missiles. Rowell Wood, chief scientist of the "Brilliant Pebbles" program, gave the following description on the tenets of using "Brilliant Pebbles" to intercept guided missiles: Each and every air-based interceptor is a completely independent device for detecting, tracking, discerning, and attacking the target. They will be placed on the orbits which revolve around the earth. Once the enemy launches an intercontinental missile, the detecting device of the interceptors will discover the powerful flame produced by the engine of the missile. The interceptor will then launch missiles immediately, which will be guided by a computerized device to enter the orbit of the invading missile and destroy it. In the meantime, due to the fact that each and every air-based interceptor is a completely independent device, when the enemy's intercontinental is coming to attack, the controllers on ground can "order" them to act according to circumstances without relying on the central commanding and control system which might become the target of attack.

The Bush administration uses the "Brilliant Pebbles" program to considerably revise the "Star Wars" initiative, primarily for strategic consideration. The target of the "Star Wars" initiative is mainly to attack continental missiles of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Soviet Union has always strongly opposed it, and accused the United States of violating the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty. Not long ago, the United States and the Soviet Union have restored their negotiations on the restriction of strategic weapons. Bush is concerned about the possibility that the "Star Wars" initiative will become a counter utilized by the Soviet Union on the conference table. The "Brilliant Pebbles" program can more effectively reflect the strategic policy of the Bush administration. Monahan, director of the U.S. Strategic Defense and Planning Agency, said: The research and tests needed by the "Brilliant Pebbles" will never violate the 1972 U.S.-Soviet Antimissile Missile Treaty. The implementation of this program can help the United States avoid or reduce political and diplomatic trouble and pressure. This will also ensure brighter prospects for reaching an agreement on strategic weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, there are some other reasons for the change involving technology and costs. Many technical problems connected with the "Star Wars" initiative cannot yet be solved by relying on the present level of science and technology. This has been proved by the fact that during the past few years most scientific research projects centering on the "Star Wars" initiative were

unsuccessful. While implementing the "Brilliant Pebbles" program, the existing advanced technology can be directly used. At present, the Bush administration has still refused to make any comment on the costs of the "Brilliant Pebbles" program. But Wood revealed that production costs of a interceptor which weights about 2 kilos are only \$100,000. Abrahamson, the former director of Strategic Defense and Planning Agency who resigned in last February, pointed out in his memorandum: "In 1994, a 'Brilliant Pebbles' system can be deployed whenever we like, costing only \$25 billion, and is only 1/3 of the cost needed by the first-phase project of the 'Star Wars' initiative."

Soviet Union

Qian Qichen Meets Rogachev for Border Talks

OW2410144789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1439 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met here this afternoon with E.A. Rogachev, vice-foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

Rogachev is heading a Soviet Government delegation here to attend the fourth round of Sino-Soviet border negotiations.

Some progress was made in the past rounds of border talks, Qian said, adding that both sides should hold serious talks and scrupulously abide by and implement relevant agreements reached during the Sino-Soviet summit in a bid to settle the two countries' border question, which was left over by history, in a just and reasonable way and at an earlier date.

Present on the occasion were Tian Zengpei, Chinese vice-foreign minister and head of the Chinese Government delegation to the border talks, and O.A. Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to China.

Wu Xiuquan Receives Veteran Journalists

OW2510010589 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 22 Oct 89

[Text] Wu Xiuquan, chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, received a delegation of old Soviet journalists, headed by Dmitriy Vasilyevich Valov, deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, in the afternoon of 21 October in the Great Hall of the People. The delegation arrived in Beijing in the evening of 19 October.

During their visit to Beijing, the Soviet journalists had meetings and talks in the Ministry of Light Industry, the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, and the State Planning Commission. In the evening of 20 October Wu Lengxi, chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association, held a reception in honor of the Soviet comrades at the Beijing Hotel. On 22 October, the Soviet delegation will go to Harbin and will later visit Shanghai.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Embassy Marks PRC Entry in Korean War

OW2410153189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1433 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Chu Chang-chun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to China, gave a banquet at his embassy here this evening to mark the 39th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war.

Chinese state councillor and defence minister, General Qin Jiwei, was among the guests at the banquet.

In his toast, Qin, once the commander of the Chinese People's Volunteer's 15th Army, said he believed that the Korean people will surely realize the great cause of reunification of Korea with the support of the people the world over.

Chu Chang-chun said that the Korean people will always remember the great contributions made by the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Both spoke highly of the Sino-Korean friendship cemented with blood and said that both countries would continue to enhance their friendship.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Jiang, Thai Premier Discuss Ties, Cambodia

OW2510122289 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 25 Oct 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his entourage in a cordial and friendly atmosphere at Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

Jiang Zemin said: Relations between China and Thailand have been very good. There is no reason whatsoever not to continue developing this close and friendly relationship.

He said that China upholds one principle: China does not export revolution but, at the same time, it does not allow other countries to interfere in China's internal affairs or interfere in China's efforts to build socialism.

He said: What kind of system a country adopts will be decided by the people of that country. However, a country should observe the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in its relations with other countries and conduct its economic and trade relations with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

On the Cambodia question, Jiang Zemin said: First, Vietnam must truly and completely withdraw its troops

from Cambodia. Second, a quadrupartite coalition with Prince Sihanouk as the head should be established in Cambodia.

Chatchai said that relations between Thailand and China are very good and satisfactory. He said: Vietnam has announced troop withdrawal from Cambodia. However, regrettably, there is no international mechanism to supervise Vietnam's troop withdrawal.

Economic Ties With Northern Australia Develops

HK2510015989 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1302 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Report by reporter Liu Chen (0491 2525): "China Strengthens Economic Ties With Australia's Northern Territory"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 20 October (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Between 9 and 12 November, a trade exhibition and commercial symposium from Australia's Northern Territory will be held in Shenzhen to further strengthen economic ties between China and Australia's Northern Territory.

(Bu Yang) [0592 2799], director of public affairs of the Management Bureau of the Darwin Trade Development Zone in Australia's Northern Territory, today said: At that time, the Northern Territory will send representatives from the Industrial Development Department and Mine and Energy Resources Department to attend the trade exhibition and, through the relevant Shenzhen authorities, invite investment institutions throughout China to visit the trade exhibition and commercial symposium.

The Darwin Trade Development Zone, which was set up in 1985, is a duty-free special trade and economic zone. Bu Yang said that during the establishment of the zone, they drew lessons from the experience of Shenzhen.

It is learned that China has decided to operate a major textile production project in the Darwin Trade Development Zone. Four companies, including the Cereals, Oils and Foodstuff Import and Export Corporation of the Shenzhen Foreign Trade Group and Sichuan Provincial Textile Import and Export Corporation Limited, have jointly invested some 25 million Australian dollars in the Darwin Trade Development Zone to develop textile production. A group of Chinese technicians will, in accordance with the agreement, go to work in Darwin City.

Chinese mining experts have also received an invitation from the Northern Territory recently. They are invited to work with Northern Territory's Energy Resources Department to jointly conduct research work in order to strengthen cooperation in the field of mining.

At present, some senior Chinese delegations have increased their visits to Australia's Northern Territory to conduct on-the-spot investigation on the possibility of investment.

Export Commodities Exhibition Opens in Manila

*OW2510043689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1600 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Manila, October 24 (XINHUA)—The China Export Commodities Exhibition opened at the Philippine International Convention Center here today.

The exhibition, the biggest show of Chinese petrochemical products and traditional Chinese medicines ever held abroad since 1978, will run for 12 days in the Philippine capital as part of the "Manila Expo'89" of commodities of Third World countries.

Philippine Secretary of Tourism Peter Garrucho cut the ribbon for the opening of the Chinese exhibition.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath and President of the South Publications Humayun Gauhar were among the several hundred people from business and other circles here and also businessmen from other Asian countries and regions attending the opening ceremony.

Among the well over 1,000 commodities from all over China on display are petroleum products, chemicals, plastics, dyestuffs, household electric appliances, medicines and pharmaceutical products and machines for medical industry.

Visitors showed particular interest in the newly developed products of traditional Chinese medicines and products for health-care and beauty-care.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Advisory Commission's Geng Meets Gambian Group

*OW2410131289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1246 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, met a delegation from Gambia's ruling party, the People's Progressive Party, here tonight.

Led by Party Secretariat member Hon Alh Yaya Ceesay, the Gambian party delegation is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

After the meeting, Geng gave a banquet in honor of the Gambian party delegation.

Song Jian Attends Zambia National Day Reception

*OW2410091789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0816 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia Peter Lesa Kasanda gave a reception here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Zambia.

Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, and other Chinese officials attended the reception.

Botswana Photo Exhibit Marks 40th Anniversary

*OW2410033289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0114 GMT 24 Oct 89*

["Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Botswana (by Zhang Yongxing)"]

[Text] Gaborone, October 23 (XINHUA)—A photo exhibition showing China's achievements over the past four decades opened here today.

On display are about 100 photos depicting China's progress in industry, agriculture, national defence, science and technology, culture, education, stage art and the daily life of all nationalities.

Opening the exhibition, Botswanan Minister of Finance and Development Planning F.G. Mogae praised China for her great achievements made since it was founded 40 years ago.

Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Zhang Dezheng related China's progress from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China stricken with poverty and backwardness into an initially prosperous socialist country which has solved the basic problems of feeding and clothing the 1.1 billion people and has reached or approached the world levels in nuclear technology, bio-science, agricultural science, high energy physics and other fields.

He expressed the hope that the exhibition would help deepen the mutual understanding between the Chinese and Botswana peoples and further promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The exhibition is scheduled to run for five days.

NPC's Lei Jieqiong Meets Togo Delegation

*OW2310115489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1103 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairwoman of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, met with a delegation from the Togo-China Friendship Association led by its President K. A. Koffi, here today.

The visitors have been here as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

West Europe

XINHUA Rebel Returns From UK Asylum

HK2410023189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 24 Oct 89 p 10

[By David Chen]

[Text] Xu Haining, the maverick former researcher of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY'S (NCNA) Hong Kong branch who demonstrated for the pro-democracy movement and later sought asylum in Britain, has returned to his home-town of Hangzhou, as an officer in a research institute.

Chinese sources said at one time it was being considered whether to send Mr Xu back to Hong Kong to work, but it was decided he would do better being with his mother who also worked in Hangzhou.

Mr Xu, 27, came into prominence briefly in May when he and other NCNA members demonstrated outside the news agency headquarters in Queen's Road East in sympathy for the pro-democracy movement in Beijing.

Later he disappeared, and in an open letter said he had formed a movement with more than 170 signatures from the local NCNA staff. He then approached several consulates in search of political asylum.

Two months ago, he quietly flew to London with the British making all the arrangements.

There he would have faded from the public eye—but for two considerations. After "debriefing" Mr Xu, the British found he had little to offer them as he was only a junior official who knew little of what was going on in China or in Hong Kong.

He was put up in a refugee camp where he led a meagre existence with few friends to talk to.

Then he came across a newspaper report saying that his chief, Mr Xu Jiatao, Hong Kong director of the NCNA, had promised that those wayward dissidents, including the young researcher, would not be punished.

Regretting that he had made the move to Britain, Mr Xu approached the Chinese Embassy in London.

Embassy officials were taken aback and had to seek instructions from Beijing, so Mr Xu was told to return in a few days.

But he did not do so, as the British had by then discovered his move.

He was put up in a safe house, but later returned to the Chinese Embassy.

This time the embassy staff refused to let him go.

On the day of his departure he met an impartial observer confirming he wanted to go back home.

He returned and after a period of rest, went back to work.

Meanwhile sources have said that Chai Ling, the girl who was a leader of the hunger strike at the height of the Tiananmen Square movement and now wanted for counter-revolutionary activities, is still in hiding somewhere in China.

The source indicated she might be at an embassy, taking refuge like dissident astrophysicist Professor Fang Lizhi and his wife, Ms Li Shuxian.

Other sources have said Wang Dan, the Beijing University student leader who was foremost in the democracy movement together with Wuer Kaixi, might soon appear on television to tell his story, in the same way as four other hunger-strikers, including the famous Taiwan composer Hou Dejian, had done about a month ago.

There have also been allegations that Mr Wang's background was not as straightforward as it had appeared during the spring protests. Sources said Mr Wang might have other connections which would put him in a more favourable position to give information to the Government.

In the retreat from Tiananmen Square on that fateful morning of June 4, the students lost contact with him. He did not surface until two months later when he appealed to a Taipei reporter, Huang Teh-pei, who had returned to Beijing only a day earlier to seek help for his escape.

The escape bid was foiled and Mr Wang was said to have fallen into the hands of the public security.

An analyst said: "The sequence of incidents is far too coincidental and we need more information to reassess Wang's role in the student movement."

Latin America & Caribbean

State Makes Initial Entry in Santiago Fair

OW2510035189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1904 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Santiago, October 24 (XINHUA)—Thirty-four countries will participate in the International Fair of Santiago, FISA'89, and its value will exceed 80 million dollars.

This was predicted by the president of FISA'89, Gerardo Arteaga in a press conference held Monday at the Cerillos Park where the event will be inaugurated tomorrow.

He said that the 27th version of this industrial show has been transformed "into an important center of international trade, and reached a high level of technological transfers."

China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia are participating for the first time, he said.

Arteaga pointed out that the new version of the FISA will reunite around 2,600 exhibitors grouped in 77 pavillions in a 33 hectare enclosure.

He said 95 percent of the show's value will come from capital goods and technology including equipment and technology targetted at the most diverse industrial sectors.

He added that FISA's one principal objective is to reinforce its role as a trade and technological transfer center.

For this it has been decided the central themes this year will correspond to the agro-industry, transport, construction, fishing technology, mechanical engineering, textile technology and farming, he said.

Quito Photo Exhibit Marks 40th Anniversary

*OW2510013189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1546 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Quito, October 24 (XINHUA)—Rodrigo Paz, mayor of this Ecuadoran capital, said on Monday evening that the Chinese people have permanent friends in the municipality of Quito.

Opening the photo exhibition on successes in the 40-year history of the People's Republic of China at the hall of Quito's municipal building, the mayor said that Ecuadorans "are a small people, but with a heart as big as the Chinese."

Referring to the revolution and construction of China, he said, "We feel profoundly tied to this process which we wish to culminate in success."

Wang Ganghua, Chinese ambassador in Ecuador, also spoke at the exhibition's opening ceremony. He said the process of industrialization that capitalist countries finished in 100 or 200 years has been achieved by China in only 40 years.

Under the auspices of the Chinese Embassy, the municipality of Quito and the friendship association with the People's Republic of China, the exhibition displays 100 color photos about the various aspects of the life in China.

The show attracted many visitors even before its official inauguration.

Political & Social

Seventh NPC Standing Committee Meets 25 Sep

Meeting Summarized

OW2510121789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 25 Oct 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The 10th Meeting of the 7th National People's Congress Standing Committee began at the Great Hall of the People today.

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Wan Li presided over the plenary session today.

Peng Chong, vice chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, explained the draft of the meeting's agenda.

Song Rufen, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, delivered a report on the results of the examination of the draft of the PRC Law Governing Assemblies, Parades, and Demonstrations. Song Rufen said: All local authorities, departments, and sectors throughout the country were asked to express their views on the draft. It also was studied at the eighth and ninth meetings of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee. After examining the draft, the Law Committee deemed the law to be essential for safeguarding the legal rights of citizens to hold assemblies, parades, and demonstrations, and for maintaining public order and social stability. The Law Committee maintains that the draft is basically feasible, and thus suggests that the NPC Standing Committee approve it after deliberation.

Lin Jianqing, vice chairman of the Law Committee, also presented a report on the results of the examination of the draft of the PRC Organic Law of Urban Residents' Committees. Lin Jianqing said: Urban residents' committees are autonomous organizations of people at the grass-roots level in cities. Building stronger urban residents' committees, practicing direct democracy in grass-roots units, and relying on grass-roots units in cities to handle the affairs of the masses themselves are significant for cementing close ties between the party and government on the one hand and the people on the other, for promoting socialist democracy, and for expediting socialist material and spiritual construction. The Law Committee maintains that the Draft of the PRC Organic Law of Urban Residents' Committees is basically feasible and thus suggests that the NPC Standing Committee approve it after deliberations.

At the State Council's request, Qu Geping, director of the State Environmental Protection Administration, explained to the participants at today's meeting the revised draft of the PRC Environmental Protection Law. Additionally, Construction Minister Lin Hanxiong explained the draft of the PRC Urban Planning Law.

The participants at today's meeting also heard a report from Supreme People's Court President Ren Jianxin on the way people's courts at various levels have been implementing the instructions contained in the circular issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The meeting also heard a report by Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, on the way procuratorial organs have been combating corruption and bribery.

Supervision Minister Wei Jianxing presented a report on how supervisory organs have been fighting corruption this year and what they will do next.

Other NPC Standing Committee vice chairmen present at today's meeting were Xi Zhongxun, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmei, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin.

State Councillors Wang Fang and Chen Junsheng were present at the meeting as observers.

Ren Jianxin Reports

OW2510123689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1217 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—The Supreme People's Court has since mid-August ratified the death sentence on 10 embezzlers, one speculator and one smuggler.

The sentences were imposed by local courts during the sweeping nationwide campaign to crack down on bribery and graft.

The 12 were found guilty of refusing to confess their crimes, continuing to offend after their crimes were revealed, trying to abscond to avoid punishment, or spending their huge illicit gains, thus causing the country tremendous economic loss.

This record of crime was disclosed here this morning by Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, in his report to the tenth meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The report mainly deals with the implementation of the notice jointly issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on August 15. It urged economic offenders to turn themselves in before October 31.

The notice said offenders who turned themselves in to the police and revealed suspected offences of others before the deadline would be dealt with leniently. Otherwise, they would be severely punished.

In the two months ending mid-October, people's courts at various levels have handled 6755 cases involving embezzlement, bribery, speculation and smuggling.

More than 7,900 criminals involved in 5,167 cases tried earlier were jailed. Of the jailed, 2,249 were given lenient sentences.

The death penalty, including death with reprieve, was imposed on 35 criminals and life sentences were imposed on 50 criminals. Among the jailed, 99 were party or government officials at or above county level.

Ren said courts across the country had dealt with a total of 47,000 economic cases implicating 63,000 offenders.

The president warned that economic offences are still increasing. Bribery and embezzlement committed by party and government officials are "rampant" and have aroused strong public resentment.

Therefore, he stated, the crackdown on such crimes will not by any means be relaxed, and the deadline for the implementation of the notice will not be extended.

"Offenders," he said, "should lose no time in confessing, and choose for themselves whether they want to be dealt with leniently or severely according to the law."

Draft Pollution Law Submitted

*OW2510114889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1131 GMT 25 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—China will introduce in the revised law draft for environmental protection a licensing system to regulate the dumping of pollutants.

Qu Geping, director-general of the State Administration of Environmental Protection, submitted the revised law draft to the tenth session of the Seventh Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] for approval today.

He said that although the licensing system was not contained in the previous law on environmental protection, introduced for a trial period, it has been tried in some parts of the country with good results. So it has been added to the revised law draft.

Explaining the necessity to revise the trial law, which has been valid for the past ten years, Qu said some parts of it were not appropriate, as the country still faces serious problems of pollution.

These included air pollution, water pollution affecting more than 80 percent of the surface water in cities, an increasing number of pollutant dumps and diminishing wildlife and forests.

The director-general said: "In order to strengthen environmental supervision and administration, the revised law draft has had a new chapter on pollution added to it."

Rallies, Demonstration Law Revised

*HK2510112289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1116 GMT 25 Oct 89*

["Draft Law on Rallies and Demonstrations Revised"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—A revised draft law on mass rallies and demonstrations was announced at the 10th session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC), which opened here today.

The Law Committee of the NPC drew up the revised version, which reads: "Based on the Constitution, the law is intended to safeguard people's right to rally and demonstrate while maintaining public order and social stability."

It says rallying and demonstrating can be held only in peaceful ways, without the use of weapons, objects of violence or explosives, and without the use of violence or incitement to use it.

Song Rufen, vice-chairman of the NPC Law Committee, pointed out in a report on the discussions that produced the revised draft law that different opinions were collected across the country.

The revised version has been discussed by the Eighth and Ninth sessions of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress. The NPC Law Committee discussed it from October 19 to 21.

The revised version says citizens cannot initiate, organize or participate in rallies and demonstrations in cities where they do not live, making the original draft much clearer.

The regulation applying to the People's Liberation Army, police and employees of government departments is revised as: "Staff in state administrations cannot organize or take part in rallies and demonstrations against the law, regulations, policies and decisions of the state."

Song explained that the PLA and police are not specifically mentioned in the revised law as it is their duty to observe discipline and follow orders.

The revised law adds that when holding rallies and demonstrations arising from sudden incidents, demonstrators should inform the administrations in charge immediately, the demonstrators should send a responsible person to the workplace or working units of the demonstrators, and then decide whether the rallies or demonstrations can be allowed.

The revised version will be discussed at the 10th Session of the Standing Committee of Seventh National People's Congress in a few days.

Urban Planning Draft Law Submitted

OW2510081389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0743 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—The State Council submitted a draft law on urban planning, the first of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, to the National People's Congress Standing Committee here today for deliberation.

In the proposal for the draft, Premier of the State Council Li Peng said that it is necessary to formulate a law to guarantee that urban planning will be carried out correctly as urban planning involves urban politics, economics, culture and development.

Addressing the current 10th Meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress Standing Committee, Lin Hanxiong, minister of construction, gave an explanation of the draft law today on behalf of the State Council.

Lin said that urbanization has been greatly speeded up throughout the country, particularly in the wake of the urban and rural reforms, and economic and social development since 1978.

"Cities have become more and more important in the sphere of national economic and social development, while the structures and functions of cities have become many and varied," said the minister. "And we are facing many things new to us in urban plan and administration."

According to statistics, China has 434 cities, of which 58 are large cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants each, 110 are medium-sized cities with more than 200,000 and less than 500,000 inhabitants each, and 266 are small cities with populations of less than 200,000 each.

Lin said the plan aims to "keep the process of China's urbanization in line with the development level of its productivity."

The draft law contains six chapters and 60 articles dealing with the formulation of urban planning, development of new urban areas and reconstruction of old areas, implementation of plans and legal responsibility.

Spokesman Says NPC Not To Shuffle Top Leaders

OW2410133689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1322 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) is investigating a petition circulated among legislators in the spring, a spokesman for the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee said at a press conference here today.

Last May, Standing Committee member Hu Jiwei entrusted the Social Development Research Institute of the Stone Company to collect the signatures of NPC Standing Committee members on a petition calling for an urgent meeting of the NPC Standing Committee.

The spokesman described the incident as part of the plotting in the spring turmoil.

The spokesman said the results of the investigation will be reported at the up-coming meeting of the NPC Standing Committee's chairman and vice-chairmen.

According to the spokesman, a special team under the NPC Standing Committee has been set up to investigate the petition case.

The spokesman said that Hu Jiwei is still serving as a Standing Committee member.

In response to questions by Hong Kong reporters, the spokesman said that it has come to light that some members of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee had acted in a manner incompatible with their status.

He said that the NPC Standing Committee has yet to examine the case to determine whether it is still suitable for them to continue serving on the drafting committee.

In response to a Japanese reporter, the spokesman said a shuffle of top leaders will not be discussed at the up-coming meeting, but some routine appointments and removals will be made.

In response to a question by a reporter from the Soviet Union, the spokesman said that Sino-Soviet relations have taken the road to normalization. The visit to China by the first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Anatoliy Lukyanov, is the natural development of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

Both sides are willing to further cooperation between their legislative bodies, he added.

Further on Yuan Mu Article on Turmoil, Rebellion

HK2310122189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Oct 89 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Yuan Mu Publishes an Article in XUEXI Journal on Reflecting Upon Turmoil and Rebellion"]

[Text] The newly published No 10 issue of XUEXI journal carries a lengthy article by Yuan Mu, entitled "Reflecting Upon the Turmoil and Rebellion." XUEXI Journal adds editor's notes to it.

The editor's notes in XUEXI JOURNAL point out: Full text of Comrade Yuan Mu's speech on the current situation delivered at the Central Party School and some other units in Beijing is now openly published in this journal for the first time after some revisions made by him. The turmoil and rebellion which occurred in summer this year, and the struggle to stop the turmoil and quell the rebellion have become history. After our people experienced such a soul-stirring great shock, the time has allowed, and urgently urged, us to reflect upon the event more deeply. The so-called recalling of a

painful experience means that we must, first of all, "reflect upon" it. Once we touch upon the painful experience, we will "reflect upon" it deeply, and examine ourselves seriously. Only thus can we turn a catastrophe in history into nutrition for us now and in the future. Only thus can it become a serious lesson and warning for the people concerned, and people of the later generations as well. It was at the right moment that Comrade Yuan Mu wrote his article "Reflecting Upon the Turmoil and Rebellion." Using Marxist viewpoints, he makes an earnest and profound analysis of the roots of the turmoil and rebellion, the nature of the struggle between the plotters and leaders of the turmoil and rebellion and us, the significance of stopping the turmoil and quelling the rebellion, and a series of experiences and lessons which people must draw from them. There is no doubt that the article has given impetus to those who fail to reflect upon the matter, or think it over deeply. As for those who regard this matter as something absurd and fallacious, this article is a stinging lash. We hope that this article of "reflection upon" will urge more people to "reflect upon" the matter more deeply in the interests of our cause.

Yuan Mu's article points out: In observing China's current situation, it is impossible to put aside views concerning the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that occurred a few months ago. Despite the decisive victory we have already won in stopping the turmoil and quelling the rebellion, is there danger of new turmoil in China? Is it necessary for us to make mental preparations? Should we lay the emphasis of our work on preventing the new turmoil, or should we focus our attention on consolidating and developing our victory in the struggle of quelling the rebellion? I would like to state the following two points: First, with the turmoil having been stopped and the rebellion quelled, the development of the national situation over the past few months has generally been good. Of course, it is not an excellent situation, but at least it is better than before. Second, will the very small number of diehard advocates of bourgeois liberalization, political schemers, turmoil and riot organizers, leaders and instigators, and ruthless ruffians be content with their defeat and will they relent? I don't think so. Are people in general clear about the causes for the turmoil and rebellion? Do they believe that the party and government have adopted correct measures to quell the rebellion? I believe that the understanding of the majority of the people is increasingly tending to a conclusion drawn from facts, or inclining to become unified and correct. But we must not overestimate it. Of course, due to the fact that such a complicated event has just finished, it is not surprising that they have problems.

The article continues: We must further explain the nature of the struggle. First, the event is an acute reflection of the long-term contradiction and struggle between the two kinds of social systems and ideology on an international scale. The attempt of Western imperialism is obvious. They are trying by every possible means to change our social system, and draw our country into

the capitalist system. The struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration, between subversion and anti-subversion, and between peaceful evolution and anti-peaceful evolution existed in the past, and will also exist for a long time in the future. This is a long-term struggle. Western imperialism has not dropped the idea, but we were taken in by a false sense of peace and security not long ago. The event is a reflection of the sharp confrontation between upholding the four cardinal principles at home and the ideological trends of the bourgeois liberalization. Some young comrades do not understand our national conditions. They believed that once we pursue capitalism tomorrow's China will become the United States of today (primarily referring to the level of material production). They do not realize that under the condition of a very low level of social productive forces, and per capita income of \$300 or so, what will happen if we retreat and pursue capitalism. This will inevitably mean that the majority of the people throughout the country will live again under the absolute poverty line and their basic livelihood cannot be ensured. This means the laboring people using their blood and sweat to foster and fatten up the bourgeois which rules them. If China pursues capitalism, it must inevitably again carry out a primitive accumulation of capital. This inevitably means the most brutal, the most backward, and the most ruthless capitalism. As far as international conditions are concerned, the international monopoly capitalism cannot offer us so many markets to let China develop its free capitalism. If China returns to capitalism, this can only be comprador-type capitalism.

The article stresses: We must fully understand and profoundly propagate the significance of victory won in the struggle. Where does the significance lie? First, the struggle has protected the fruit of the struggle of numerous revolutionary martyrs and people with lofty ideals over the past 100 years or so who advanced wave upon wave, shed their blood and made sacrifices for the liberation of the people. Second, it has protected the victory of the CPC in leading the Chinese people to carry out the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution over the past 50 years or so. Third, it protected the achievements made in the socialist construction over the past 40 years, and the victory in socialist modernization, reform, and opening up over the past 10 years in particular. If we fail to win a victory in the present struggle of stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, all this will come to naught. China will fall apart again, and serious internal chaos will occur in our country, leading to a great historical retrogression. The laboring people will be enslaved and oppressed again. Our country will split for a long time, or be plagued by civil war. Fighting a civil war is probably the most likely outcome. Can proletarian revolutionaries, the broad masses of genuine Communists, and all patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland allow a tiny number of counterrevolutionary elements to overthrow the Communist Party, and subvert the socialist People's Republic built with the blood of hundreds of thousands of martyrs? I believe

that they will not tolerate this. They will fight a civil war with those who forcibly try turn China into an appendage of the imperialist countries, and an anticommunist and antisocialist bourgeois republic. I believe that the winners of the war will be the former, absolutely not the latter. However, due to civil war, our socialist modernization will fall back many years.

The article continues: Comrades inside our party and all patriotic citizens, party-member cadres in particular, must be ideologically prepared against new turmoil. To prevent new turmoil, and consolidate and expand the victorious fruits of the struggle to put down rebellion so that the People's Liberation Army [PLA] martyrs did not shed their blood in vain, it is of utmost importance to reflect correctly upon the recent turmoil and rebellion and draw a penetrating lesson. Upon what should we reflect? I would like to provide comrades with the following food for thought:

1. It is necessary, under the premise of correctly assessing the current overall international situation and structure, to fully recognize that the international monopoly bourgeoisie are bent on subjugating our country.
2. While upholding the central task of economic construction, we should correctly understand that class struggle still exists within a certain scope in China. This is a question we have seldom, if ever, discussed recently.
3. We should be fully aware of the long-term existence in China of antagonism between the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always stressed the importance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization almost every year for many years, sometimes several times a year. However, there were people, mainly the two former general secretaries of the party, who turned a deaf ear to and failed to conscientiously implement the four cardinal principles. The recent turmoil and rebellion have incurred losses to us as well as strengthened our awareness.

On the question of opposing bourgeois liberalization, we should pay attention to the following three points: First, we should guard against the previous practice of whipping up a gust of wind. Second, we should earnestly prevent oversimplification and broadening the scope of struggle. Third, under no circumstances should we, either knowingly or unknowingly, regard the vast number of intellectuals as the target of the struggle against liberalization. Instead, we should concentrate the efforts on guiding intellectuals to fully recognize that the struggle against liberalization concerns the vital interests of the Chinese people of all nationalities, including intellectuals, and the future destiny of the country and people, thereby enabling them earnestly and actively to take part in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

4. It is necessary to draw a clear line of demarcation between the two different kinds of thinking on reform and opening up to the outside world. This is an important matter concerning the future of our reform and

opening up to the outside world. A review of the decade-long reform and opening up shows that there indeed exist two diametrically opposed ways of thinking on reform and opening up in practice. One of them is thinking of the party Central Committee, which Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of our reform and opening up, has advocated always, that is, the thinking of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the Communist Party's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This is the thinking for the self-perfection, self-improvement, and self-development of the socialist system, which our party has often stressed. This is the reform and opening up which our party has consistently stood for and carried out. The other is the thinking of those diehard advocates of bourgeois liberalization and total Westernization in China. Such people exist both inside and outside the party. The reform and opening up advocated by them is actually capitalism, which is cut apart, divorced from, and diametrically opposed to the four cardinal principles.

5. We should thoroughly recognize the serious economic problems facing our country today by further enhancing our determination and conviction in the improvement and rectification of the economy and deepening the reform to bring about a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy. This is the foundation for political and social stability.

6. We should be fully aware of the seriousness of our party's alienation from the masses, a question that merits our keen attention. In a certain sense, we should revive, develop, or even rebuild the close relationships between the party and the masses.

7. Firm and effective measures must be taken to solve the two serious problems of corruption in some party and government organizations and unfair distribution of income in certain sectors of society. We should take a clear-cut stand on the anticorruption issue.

8. Our party should also hold high the banner of democracy, strengthening the construction of socialist democracy and integrating it with the socialist legal system. At the same time, it is necessary to point out unequivocally that the construction of socialist democracy in China must be carried out under the party leadership, and that under no circumstance should "political pluralism" and the multi-party system be practiced.

9. We should wholeheartedly rely on the working class, consolidate the alliance between workers and peasants, and strengthen the grand unity among the Chinese people of all nationalities.

In conclusion, the article emphasizes: All in all, the ultimate goal is to build the CPC into a party which can hold the broad masses of people firmly together and appeal to them in a genuine sense, can unite all people that can be united, and can become a strong core in leading the Chinese revolution and construction. When this goal is attained, our party will have hopes. What I

said above is connected with this point. The practice of the past 40 years, and even the practice of more than a century in Chinese modern history, has proved that it is correct for the Chinese people to choose the CPC which leads them to take the socialist road. This marks the beginning of the earth-shaking historical changes. The Chinese people have made such a choice out of their long-term historical practice. Over the past 40 years, all our achievements have been scored due to relying on, uniting with, and striving together with the people under the party leadership. It is appropriate to say that our party has gradually developed, grown up, and become mature in the course of overcoming difficulties, correcting mistakes and summing up experiences, and taking lessons. The reason why the current turmoil and rebellion could lead to a serious catastrophe lay inside the party. Our party won the victory in stopping the turmoil and quelling the rebellion after correcting Comrade Zhao Ziyang's serious mistakes of supporting the turmoil and splitting the party. The problem mainly occurred inside the party. The main strength for solving the problem also lies inside the party. Therefore, the prospects of the construction, reform, and opening up in China, and the future of our country and nation are determined by the state of affairs of the party. Our party is assuming an unshirkable and great historical responsibility. Our party will certainly live up to the expectations of the people, and shoulder, and try its utmost to triumphantly fulfill its historical mission.

'Thousands' Involved in Beijing Troop Movements

*HK2510114889 Hong Kong AFP in English
1140 GMT 25 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, Oct 25 (AFP)—Troop movements involving thousands of soldiers were observed late Tuesday and early Wednesday in Beijing, but martial law authorities have not explained them.

Witnesses said they saw several hundred covered trucks carrying men and materiel in several areas of the capital. Some convoys were seen near Tiananmen Square, which has been under military guard since June 4, when soldiers bloodily dispersed pro-democracy demonstrations there. Most of the trucks were moving south, the witnesses said.

Over the weekend, the military authorities quietly withdrew guards posted at several strategic intersections and on the Jiauguomen bridge, the eastern entryway to Tiananmen Square.

While asserting that things have returned to normal in Beijing, the government has in recent weeks justified the continuation of martial law by saying arms stolen during the June unrest remain in the hands of bandits. The government has refused to disclose a date for lifting the extraordinary measures in parts of the capital despite pressure from foreign governments.

New QIUSHI Editor in Chief Appointed

*HK2510085189 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese
25 Oct 89 p 4*

[Special dispatch: "CPC Appoints You Lin as Editor in Chief of QIUSHI Magazine"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (HSIN WAN PAO)—According to the latest report, You Lin [2589 2651], deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), will take up the post of editor in chief of QIUSHI magazine.

QIUSHI magazine is run by the Central Party School on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and it is the party's theoretical magazine. The magazine's editor in chief and deputy editors in chief are all appointed by the CPC Central Committee.

The 63-year old Su Xing, vice president of the Central Party School, has concurrently been editor in chief of QIUSHI magazine since it officially began publication in July 1988 but no longer holds the post.

You Lin is 61 years old. By the early 1960's, he had worked for nearly 10 years for HONGQI magazine, the predecessor of QIUSHI. He is a deputy secretary-general of the Sixth and Seventh NPC Standing Committee. He was also once an economic researcher in the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Research Office.

According to reports, the distribution figure for the last issue of HONGQI, which had been published for 30 years, was 2.47 million copies. The distribution figure for the latest issue of QIUSHI is over 1.5 million copies.

Whether or not You Lin will concurrently maintain his post as a deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee will be decided by the NPC Standing Committee.

Dissident Wang Dan To Appear on Television

*HK2510051789 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 25 Oct 89 p 8*

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] Arrested student leader Wang Dan is set to appear on television to tell the "truth" about the June 4 crackdown, according to an informed Chinese source.

As news of Wang's TV appearance filtered out, another source said the top student leader sent a friend a postcard from prison urging them to "keep up the effort."

The source, like Wang students at Beijing University, said Mr Wang asked the friend to bring soap, winter clothes, a quilt, food and plastic utensils to the prison.

The source, who spoke recently on the condition of anonymity, did not receive the postcard but was close to the student who did.

"They talk to me every day," the source quoted Wang as writing. They said Wang underlined the word "talk," and interpreted it to mean he was questioned daily by authorities.

Wang was arrested in July while attempting to flee China with the aid of a Taiwanese reporter.

The source confirmed that Wang was being kept in Beijing's notorious Qincheng Prison, which is also home to the late chairman Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing, but denied reports that he was badly tortured.

He said that Wang was being treated well.

Wang is, like famous Taiwan composer-singer Hou Dejian, set to appear on China Central Television (CCTV) but it is not yet known when the programme would be televised.

Hou, one of the last four hunger strikers supporting the students during the pro-democracy movement, accepted an interview with CCTV in late July after leaving the Australian Embassy in Beijing where he had been in hiding.

In the interview, he said he did not see any killing in Tiananmen Square on the night of June 3-4.

Hou was in the square when soldiers and tanks marched in to evict students.

He sought a safe passage for students.

Hou's statement that he personally didn't see any students being shot supported Beijing's denial of foreign media's reports about the Tiananmen massacre.

It is not yet known what Wang will say but he is expected to support the Beijing version of events.

Chinese sources said earlier that the delay in handing out punishments to arrested students and intellectuals was because of divisions in the leadership on how to treat them.

Party chief Mr Jiang Zemin said most students and intellectuals should be separated from a "small handful of ruffians".

Song Ping Urges Strengthening Ideological Work

*OW2410141789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0300 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] The 11th issue of the journal SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [Research in Ideological-Political Work], which will soon be published, carries an article by Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. The article is entitled "Effectively Strengthen Ideological and Political Work in Enterprises by Relying on the Working Class Wholeheartedly."

In his article, Song Ping points out: Our party has always attached importance to ideological and political work. It

is the lifeline of all our work and also our precious heritage. However, in recent years, ideological and political work has been seriously weakened, and we must correctly assess this matter.

Song Ping says: Ideological and political work in various enterprises, especially in large and medium-sized backbone enterprises, is relatively good. The party's tradition of carrying out ideological and political work has continued, and the ideological and political work contingents are still there. In the course of carrying out the reform and open policy, they have explored and created some new experiences. Nevertheless, we must also realize that ideological and political work has been weakened in various enterprises to quite a great extent. Amid the new conditions after the party Central Committee reiterated the need to strengthen ideological and political work, we should and can truly strengthen ideological and political work on the new basis and further improve it.

Song Ping emphatically points out: Relying on the working class wholeheartedly is our party's important guiding principle. In order to do a good job in carrying out ideological and political work in various enterprises, we must grasp this central principle.

He says: One of the tasks which must be done with great efforts by ideological and political workers in various enterprises is to help the broad masses of staff members and workers foster the thinking that the working class is the master of the country and that it is an advanced and leading class. They must fully whip up the enthusiasm, initiatives, and creativeness of staff members and workers in building socialism. We should do arduous and meticulous work in carrying out education on communist ideals, patriotism, and collectivism for staff members and workers. We should now lay stress on educating them in adhering to the four cardinal principles and criticizing bourgeois liberalization in carrying out ideological and political work. Education on other aspects should center around this focal point.

Song Ping says: In order to strengthen ideological and political work, we must first do a good job in party building. We must build up party organizations at the grassroots level in various enterprises. When we have improved party organizations at the grassroots level and built up the party, we will have the mainstay for grasping ideological and political work. This is the key in strengthening ideological and political work in various enterprises.

Song Ping stresses: We must strengthen the system of having the plant director assume full responsibility and also strengthen the role of party committees in various enterprises. The plant director and the party committee secretary of the plant should both take the whole situation into consideration, work with concerted efforts, support each other, and consult with each other. Strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and material civilization in an enterprise is the common task

of the administration and party committee of an enterprise. They must work with good coordination to run well an enterprise. This is precisely our common goal.

Chen Junsheng Inspects Gansu Province 7-17 Oct

HK1810021189 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Chen Junsheng, state councillor and director of the State Council's Leadership Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas, carried out an inspection in Gansu Province and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region from 7 to 17 October. While in Gansu, he visited Dingxi, Huining, Jingyuan, and Yongjing counties and Lanzhou City, accompanied by Jia Zhijie, governor; (Han Zhengxin), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee; Lu Ming, vice governor; and (Li Zhong), vice chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

During his stay in the province, Comrade Chen Junsheng visited peasant households, toured enterprises, and got to know about construction in the Hexi, Dingxi, and Xiguhai areas in recent years. He also held discussions with comrades of the province, prefectures, and counties on how to promote the work of supporting poor areas. [passage omitted]

Chen Junsheng also chatted with township and village cadres and asked in detail about the grain harvest and family planning work. He said that the work of supporting poor areas must be linked to family planning work. It is necessary to establish awareness of per-capita averages and avoid egalitarianism. There must be clear distinctions between rewards and penalties.

Comrade Chen Junsheng also stressed on many occasions that the leading cadres at all levels must take the initiative and the lead in getting things done. They must lead the masses to extricate themselves from poverty and get rich as soon as possible. It is also necessary to step up organizational building and ideological and political work in the counties and townships.

After concluding his inspection of Dingxi Prefecture and attending the State Council's meeting on work in the Hexi, Dingxi, and Xiguhai areas, Comrade Chen Junsheng listened to work reports delivered by leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government in the Ningwozhuang Guesthouse yesterday afternoon [16 October]. He also delivered important instructions on agriculture in Gansu. Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Jia Zhijie, governor, and responsible comrades of provincial government departments concerned attended.

Governor Jia Zhijie briefed Chen Junsheng on Gansu's natural environment and basic conditions. His report focused on agricultural issues in the province. He said: Agriculture has consistently hampered Gansu's development. After the liberation, the province relied mainly on the state for grain supplies. After the 3d Plenary Session

of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Gansu was one of the earliest provinces to institute the contract system with remuneration linked to output. Since 1983, the province has reaped bumper harvests for 7 successive years, and last year there was a record harvest. The situation this year is even better.

He said that in order to achieve great development of agriculture in Gansu, it is first necessary to solve the water problem. If there is water, there will be grain. Hence, in the future the core task is to fight three big campaigns to achieve great and rapid development of the province in the future.

Comrade Li Ziqi said that the prospects for agricultural development in Gansu are optimistic, but there are many difficulties. We have scored outstanding achievements in putting a stop to environmental destruction at Dingxi in the past 3 years. However, the task of supporting poor areas remains arduous in 16 counties. The provincial authorities recently organized four groups to carry out an investigation. In the future we will organize division of work and send leaders to stay at the grass-roots to fight a battle of annihilation in supporting the poor areas, to resolve the problem in 3 years.

After hearing the reports, Chen Junsheng expressed satisfaction with work in Gansu. In particular, he was happy to see the fair state of agriculture in the province. He is very concerned for agricultural development in the province. He said that Gansu's agricultural foundation is quite good. The key to work in the province lies in promoting agriculture; with this done, we will have the right to speak. Agricultural development depends mainly on water. If there is water, there will be grain. The provincial authorities' three campaigns for developing water conservancy are very good. In agricultural development, we should step up basic construction. There are great prospects for dealing with the agricultural issue by advancing step by step along the line of thought of the provincial authorities.

Wang Fang Attends Meeting Honoring Soldiers

OW2410075489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 19 Oct 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA)— A meeting jointly sponsored by the State Council and the Central Military Commission to confer the honorary title “Guardian of the Republic” on Wang Yuwen, Wang Zhiqiang, and Jiang Chaocheng was held in Beijing today.

Among the participants were Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee; Wang Fang, state councillor and minister of Public Security and first political commissar of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force; and Guo Linxiang, secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection under

the Central Military Commission and deputy director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army.

Zhang Haitian, deputy political commissar of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, presided over the meeting.

Li Lianxiu, commander of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, read the order of the State Council and the Central Military Commission awarding Wang Yuwen, Wang Zhiqiang, and Jiang Chaocheng with the honorable title "Guardian of the Republic." Li Ximing, Wang Fang, and Guo Linxiang presented certificates of merit, credentials, and medals to Wang Yuwen, Wang Zhiqiang, and Jiang Chaocheng.

Li Ruihuan Attends Ceremony Honoring Late Artist

*OW2410130689 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows a medium closeup shot of Li Ruihuan and Xi Zhongxun unveiling a bust of Mei Lanfang by removing a piece of red cloth from the statue together] This afternoon, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other leading comrades including Xi Zhongxun unveiled a statue of Mei Lanfang, an outstanding performing artist of Beijing Opera, on the occasion of his 95th birthday.

After the unveiling ceremony, Li Ruihuan and other leading comrades, in a joyful mood, visited Mr Mei Lanfang's former residence. [Video shows Li Ruihuan, Xi Zhongxun, and other unidentified Chinese leaders in closeups visiting Mei Lanfang's former residence]

Mr Mei Lanfang, a patriot all his life, played an important role in developing China's modern theatrical art by inheriting the past and ushering in the future. As the first envoy of cultural exchange to popularize Beijing Opera to countries in Europe and America, Mr Mei had made scores of visits to the famous cities of Japan, the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, making outstanding contributions to promoting cultural exchanges between China and other countries.

Li Ruihuan Watches Tianjin Dance Drama

*SK1910071489 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
3 Oct 89 p 1*

[Text] Yesterday evening [2 October], the Tianjin auditorium was filled with a festive atmosphere. Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and responsible persons of the municipal party, government, and Army organs, watched a large-scale dance drama "The Charm of the Tang and Song Dynasties" there together with the

masses from all walks of life in Tianjin, and extended festive greetings to all elders and citizens in Tianjin.

Prior to the performance, Li Ruihuan cordially met with representatives from literature and art circles and press and sports fields, and cordially shook hands and held talks with them. He said: I left Tianjin for more than 3 months. This time coming back here, I have the feeling of returning to my mother's home. Today, I am specially happy to watch this performance with you. All the representatives present there gave an understanding smile.

Li Ruihuan asked the participants: "Have you watched the drama 'The Charm of the Tang and Song Dynasties?'"

Feng Jicai, chairman of the municipal Federation of the Literary and Art Circles, said: I have watched this drama several times. In general, I feel this drama is quite good.

Li Ruihuan then turned to a noted dancer Wang Kun and said: How about your rehearsal of the drama "Jingwei Tianhai?"

Wang Kun said: We have already finished rehearsing Act 3. When we have finished rehearsing the whole drama, please do come and watch.

When Li Ruihuan saw the comrades from the press circle, he said to them cordially: I still listen to "Tianjin News" and "Morning in Tianjin." You have done a good job in running your programs. He expressed hope that all the participants would make continued efforts and new contributions to invigorating literature and art, enriching the cultural life of the people, and building socialist spiritual civilizations. The sitting room frequently resounded with warm applause.

After that, Li Ruihuan watched the performance together with the masses from various circles. The drama "The Charm of the Tang and Song Dynasties" was created under the advocacy of Li Ruihuan. The keynote of this drama is to publicize patriotism and promote national culture, displaying a scene of power and grandeur and the rich and colorful charm of national culture. After the performance, Li Ruihuan, Tan Shao-wen, and Nie Bichu, and other municipal leading comrades went up to the stage to greet the performers, to congratulate them on their successful performance, and to pose for a group photo with them. Li Ruihuan said: We thank the drama group for trying to bring credit to Tianjin during the process of creation. This drama has a strong practical meaning. Despite the fact that there are still many aspects to be further improved, we believe that this drama has great potentialities. It will surely become the unique repertoire of Tianjin.

Also watching the performance were other municipal leading comrades, including Wu Zhen, Zheng Guozhong, Lan Baojing, Huang Yanzhi, Mao Changwu, Li Zhendong, Fang Fang, Li Jianguo, and Fang Fengyou; and Xie Guoxiang, director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee.

Family Planning Minister Addresses Meeting*OW2110060489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] Peng Peiyun, minister of the State Family Planning Commission, said at a national meeting on publicizing family planning held in Hangzhou today [14 October]: In publicizing family planning in the coming period, we should pay more attention to rural areas, carry out education about population information and family planning among all the people, and strive to fulfill our population plan.

Peng Peiyun said: Our publicity and education in family planning over the last several years have created remarkable social benefits. However, we must note that the publicity and education are still weak in outlying border and poor regions. Moreover, China is experiencing the third childbirth peak since the founding of the People's Republic. From 1986 to 1987, 11 to 13 million young women reached childbearing age each year. The number nearly doubled that of young women reaching childbearing age during either the first or the second peak. It is estimated that the number of births this year will be around 23.8 million, the natural population growth rate will be approximately 15 per thousand, and our total population will be 1.127 billion at the end of the year if this year's death rate remains about the same as last year's. For this reason, we must pay great attention to family planning and do even better in family planning publicity and education. Moreover, we should be mentally prepared for a protracted and arduous struggle.

Peng Peiyun held that it is necessary to carry out comprehensive and thorough education in population information and family planning among the people, particularly among the peasants. She revealed that education about China's population situation, mainly by means of statistics and comparisons, will be carried out in both urban and rural areas throughout the country in the coming winter and spring period, and that the education will be carried out as a part of the education in patriotism and socialism. She called for comprehensively and accurately publicizing our current family planning policies among the peasants, and educating the people to correctly handle the relationship between national interests and personal interests, and between long-term interests and immediate interests. She also revealed that population and sexual education courses will be taught in schools at various levels.

Commentator Urges Strengthening Party Building*HK2510093089 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No 41, 9 Oct 89 p 3*

[Commentator's Article: "Do a Good Job of Party Building"]

[Text] General Secretary Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech at the rally to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It

is a programmatic document serving as guidance for our current work, and is of great importance to further unifying the thinking of the whole party, whole Army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, to closing ranks, and to winning a greater victory in the socialist construction and reform.

In his speech, Comrade Jiang Zemin raised 10 important issues in seeking unity of thinking, and one of them is how to strengthen party building.

The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion subjected our party to a severe test. Our victory in the struggle shows ours is a party with effective fighting capacity, which cannot be put to rout by any hostile forces. Party organizations at all levels and vast numbers of party members are good as a whole. The struggle also enabled us to clearly realize that there are many problems with party organizations and party members, and some of them are rather serious. We should not underestimate the harm caused by the hostile forces in the world that have plotted in vain to change the party's nature and subvert the socialist system; the ideological confusion within the party brought about by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization which has run wild for a long time, the unfavorable consequence resulting from Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes. It is by no means an accidental phenomenon that the Chinese Communist Party, as the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people, is supported, loved, and esteemed by the people of all nationalities. For 40 years since it was founded, the CPC regarded the interests of the whole Chinese people as its own interests rather than only pursuing its own interest. It has led the whole people in defeating internal and external enemies and founding the People's Republic with a great number of its members having fought a bloody battle, one stepping into the breach as another fell, it has guided the people of all nationalities to embark on the socialist road after the founding of the New China and carry out socialist construction, which scored achievements attracting worldwide attention, under difficult conditions and carried out the decade-long reform and opening up to the outside world, which has further speeded up the process of socialist modernization, considerably built up China's economic forces, and markedly improved the people's livelihood. It is through their own experience that the Chinese people understand and support the CPC, and has arrived at the conclusion: "There would be no New China without the Communist Party," "only socialism can save and develop China." The Chinese people have placed their faith and hopes in the CPC.

It is necessary to strengthen the party's organizational building. Our party boasts 48 million members and 3 million grass-roots organizations. During the recent struggle to combat the turmoil and suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the overwhelming majority of party organizations stood the test, proving that they are strong, but some party organizations were really weak and slack, and an extremely small number of party members even stirred up and plotted the trouble. It is

necessary to make a profound assessment of party members' actual performance in the struggle so that we can do a good job in purifying the party organization and building a sound cadre contingent. If the party can adequately serve as a core of leadership of the whole Chinese people and play a role of the fighting fortress when party organizations at the grassroots level have been purified and the quality of party members improved, what difficulties cannot be overcome?

Ideological education is the part and parcel of party building.

It is necessary to improve the party organization in light of the party's political lines and make the former serve the latter. It is necessary to unify the thinking of the whole party by means of the basic political line, that is, "one center, two basic points," which has been developed since the 3d Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to take a clear-cut and consistent stand in adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. It is necessary to call on the whole party, senior and mid-level cadres in particular, to study hard the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and apply Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to the observation, understanding, and solution of problems cropping up in socialist construction and reform. At the same time it is necessary to conduct education in the party's ideological line such as freeing oneself from old ideas and seeking truth from facts, and in the party's purpose, mission, and nature.

It is necessary to improve party conduct.

In its in the practice of revolution and construction over the last 70 years, that the CPC has developed many fine traditions of its own: The three important styles of work, that is, integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses, and practising self-criticism; the revolutionary style of self-reliance, plain living and hard struggle, and serving the people heart and soul, and so on. These fine traditions and styles of work were well received and praised by the people, and enabled us to forge close ties with them so that we scored one victory after the other. In recent years however, they were forgotten or weakened. Some unhealthy tendencies such as subjectivism, bureaucracy, and so on were found in some party members; some party members were indifferent to the people's hardships, others "thought of nothing but money," while a very small number of party member-cadres committed crimes by taking bribes and bending the law, greatly sabotaging the party's prestige among the masses. It is necessary to carry forward the party's fine traditions and styles of work in our effort to strengthen party building.

In their protracted course of revolution, Chinese Communists suffered setbacks and made mistakes, but the Chinese people have consistently followed and had faith in the CPC. Why? Because the Chinese people, through their experience over the last several decades, firmly

believe that our party stands for and strives for their interests, and our party will draw on its own strength to correct its mistakes. At present, the major climate for strengthening party building is around the corner. We should take advantage of the favorable opportunity and make up our mind to do a good job in consolidating the party and strengthening and improving the party leadership so that the party will play a better role of the core of leadership in our socialist modernizations.

Further on Nationwide Study of Jiang Speech

Propaganda Department Studies Speech

OW2310103489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1333 GMT 20 Oct 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)—The Literature and Art Bureau under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee sponsored a forum on 18 October for comrades in literary and art circles to study Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech marking the 40th anniversary of the republic. Comrades participating in the meeting unanimously stressed that our literature and art must hoist high the banner of socialism and colleagues in literary and art circles must enhance their vigor, be united as one, and make concerted efforts to flourish China's literary and art undertakings.

Many comrades pointed out at the forum: Not just the portions of the speech directly dealing with literature, art, and promoting spiritual civilization but its entire content is of great significance as a guidance to our literary and art work. While studying the speech, some comrades made sincere self-criticism for their erroneous actions during the political disturbance. They were warmly encouraged by other participants.

Writers, Artists Study Speech

OW2110122889 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows wide and medium shots of some 20 persons seated in a small conference room and a few closeup shots of unidentified speakers] This morning the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee sponsored a forum for Beijing's literary and art circles to study the speech delivered by Comrade Jiang Zemin at the meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The participants, displaying the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, talked freely about their experience of studying the speech in light of working realities and the ideological situation of the literary and art front. They held that the literary and art front should work under the guidance of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, correctly sum up the experience and lessons of the 40

years since the founding of the People's Republic, particularly the experience and lessons of the last 10 years, seriously oppose bourgeois liberalization, implement the principle of making literature and art serve the people and socialism in an even better way, implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, unite as one, enhance vigor, and further develop and succeed in socialist literature and art.

Judicial Units Commended for Stopping Turmoil

*HK2410044189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Oct 89 p 4*

["Dispatch" by reporter Xu Yunping (1776 6663 1627): "Judicial Departments Commend Units for Meritorious Service in Stopping Turmoil and Counterrevolutionary Rebellion"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct—A meeting of the national judicial administrative system to commend advanced collectives for stopping turmoil and quelling counterrevolutionary rebellion was held here today. Fifty two units including Daxing county's judicial bureau in Beijing and Hunan's Fifth Reform-Through-Labor detachment were conferred by the Ministry of Justice the glorious title "The Advanced Collectives of the National Judicial Administrative System in Stopping Turmoil and Quelling Counterrevolutionary Rebellion."

Justice minister Cai Cheng spoke highly of the outstanding contributions made by the judicial administrative system at all levels in stopping turmoil and quelling counterrevolutionary rebellion. He said: In this political struggle, the public security police in the judicial administrative system of the whole country have taken a firm and clear-cut stand, faithfully carried out their duties, and withstood rigorous tests. There are reform-through-labor and reform-through-education units that have stood fast at their posts day and night, ensuring the security of prisons and detention houses; there are grass-roots judicial administrative organs that have vigorously propagated the legal system and remarkably performed the glorious duties the party and the people have entrusted to them; there are political science and law institutes and schools that have endured various sorts of pressure and stopped illegal activities, thus stabilizing the situation at schools; and there are lawyer offices and notary organs that have brought into full play their roles by using legal means to promote social order and stability.

He called on public security cadres and police at all levels to learn from the advanced collectives and to build the contingents of the public security police into ones which have a firm stand, have a perfect mastery of professional ability and workstyle, honest and law-abiding, and possess strong combat effectiveness.

When talking on the judicial administrative work for now and for a period to come, Cai Cheng stressed: Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech is the

fundamental guiding thought for our judicial administrative work. We must make unremitting efforts to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. Procuratorial, judicial, and public security organs shoulder heavy responsibility in consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and promoting the country's modernization. It is necessary to urge the vast numbers of the public security police not to relax vigilance against the enemy but to be constantly on the alert. Judicial administrative organs, especially, the reform-through-labor and reform-through-education units, must remain highly vigilant at all times, bring into full play the role of the people's democratic dictatorship, crack down on crimes, and create a good social and legal environment for the country and the people.

Antipornography Campaign Continues Nationwide

Hainan, Other Provinces Crack Down

*OW2110060389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 17 Oct 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Information recently provided by the office of a national group for rectification of the markets for books, newspapers, magazines, and audio and video recordings shows that Fujian, Guangdong, Zhejiang, and Hainan, where pornography is more serious than in other places, have taken a resolute attitude, prompt action, and effective measures in the present antipornography work, thus achieving initial results. As a result, considerable changes have taken place in the usually chaotic markets for books, newspapers, magazines, and audio and video recordings in the four provinces.

Shishi City was the source of pornographic video recordings in Fujian Province even though they were repeatedly banned. In view of the situation, the provincial party committee concentrated its forces on solving the problem of eliminating the source of pornographic video recordings. A provincial work team was sent to Shishi City on 17 September. The work team has gone all out to mobilize the masses to crack down on those criminals who have made or sold pornographic video recordings. Since 19 September, seven secret places where pornographic video recordings were reproduced have been discovered and destroyed, and 5,644 videotapes have been confiscated. In addition, a number of pornographic books and magazines, obscene pictures, and nude carvings have also been confiscated. Some 112 persons have been tried according to law. Also confiscated were a number of videocassette recorders, television sets, and intercoms with which crimes were committed.

In its antipornography work, Guangdong Province has stressed eliminating the sources of pornography. It has set up three lines of defense based on sources and varieties of pornographic publications published outside the province, the channels of smuggling them into the province, and the circulation links. The first line of

defense is manned by the customs, border guards, and fishery administration departments; while the second line of defense is manned by antimuggling personnel of industry and commerce administration departments and personnel of communications and postal service departments. The third line of defense is antipornography work on land. By setting up the three lines of defense, which are linked with one another, marked results have been achieved in intercepting pornographic publications smuggled from outside the province.

Since the start of antipornography work in Zhejiang Province in July, 33,286 personnel have been sent to check pornographic publications. They have confiscated 89,630 volumes of banned books and magazines, 24,939 volumes of illegal publications, 69,576 pornographic videotapes, and 40,661 pornographic audiotapes. They have also closed down a number of wholesale bookstores, bookstands, videotape stores, and videotape playing places. So far, 368 criminals have been tried according to law in the province.

Since the four southern provinces jointly sponsored a forum on antipornography work, the Hainan provincial party committee has strengthened its leadership in this regard. The provincial party committee has paid attention to linking antipornography work with the effort to eliminate ugly social phenomena. As a result, things have taken a turn for the better in both the cultural market and public order. Since the beginning of the year, Haikou City, while confiscating pornographic publications, has investigated and handled 139 cases of prostitution and has closed down 15 massage parlors. While doing antipornography work, Sanya City has investigated and handled 66 cases of prostitution, closed down 24 places with sex and pornography, and discovered and arrested six gangs engaged in prostitution.

Publications Official Interviewed

OW2410144389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1303 GMT 19 Oct 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] At a recent interview with a XINHUA reporter, a responsible person of the China Press and Publications Administration replied to questions on persisting in carrying out the state policy, handling matters in accordance with the law, and other issues related to the current campaign to "wipe out pornography."

Question: Are there any new regulations defined in the current policy to "wipe out pornography?"

Answer: The publications that cannot be defined as pornography but that contain pornographic passages and vulgar contents playing up killing, violence, and feudal superstition have increased lately. This is because some publication units think that so long as their publications cannot be called pornography, they are exempt from investigation and punishment. They have availed themselves of this loophole to play "edge ball" on purpose. In

reality, their ball goes beyond the boundary line. Therefore, to counter this situation, specific regulations are provided in the present policy to wipe out pornography. These regulations include these kinds of publications in the category to be banned.

Question: Who will be in charge of determining pornographic publications and handling them in the current campaign to wipe out pornography?

Answer: Working groups in charge of "wiping out pornography" are set up in every province to handle the task in a unified manner. They are directly under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. In order to purify the books and publications market, the press and publications administration at the provincial level and other departments concerned are authorized to first close questionable publications and then let the publications administration in the province determine the nature of and handle these closed publications in the province. They may transfer the closed publications that are published by units at the central level to the relevant administrative departments of the state for determination of their nature and handling. Some of these publications will have to be transferred to the public security organs and judicial departments for them to handle.

Question: Everyone is very concerned about determination of the publications that are liable to investigation and closure. Would you please elaborate on the specific procedures for determining the nature of publications as pornography.

Answer: Determination of the nature of publications that are to be investigated and closed will be based on their specific contents. In doing so, relevant laws and regulations will be used as the criteria. The administrative departments will first organize a task force, including specialized management personnel and related experts, to carefully read and examine publications, clearly understand their contents and existing problems, and analyze the extent of harm they may cause to society. Their nature will then be determined in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Corresponding suggestions will then be made on the basis of the determination on how to handle them. Some of these publications will be handled by administrative departments.

Question: With regard to the issue of the front and back covers of publications, illustrations and plates, and advertisement and propaganda material that play up pornography and violence, how will the current campaign to "wipe out pornography" deal with this?

Answer: Some publication units harbor the idea of leaving things to chance. They think that as long as the contents of their publications do not push the limits and incur investigation or a ban, it does not matter if they play up pornography and killing on the front and back cover or in the illustrations and plates of their publications to lure and solicit more readers. In fact, this has a very harmful influence on society. This current policy on

"wiping out pornography" specifically contains a regulation to the effect that all publications with front and back covers, illustrations and plates, and advertisements and propaganda material that play up pornography, killing, violence, and feudal superstition will be banned without exception.

Question: Are there any restrictions in writing on the books and magazines that have been expressly banned?

Answer: All the books and magazines that have been determined to be pornography and that are banned are prohibited from being sold again. Departments concerned will issue catalogues of this kind of books and magazines successively. If any of them is found on the market, it must be immediately handed over to the local administrative department. Anyone who continues to sell banned publications shall be severely punished. Rental of these kinds of books and magazines is also banned. It is hoped that the vast number of the reading public will supervise the publications market and make joint efforts to boycott "pornographic" publications.

Customs Official Interviewed

OW2510003189 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 21 Oct 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a station report, a spokesman of the State Administration of Customs said in an interview: Customs plays an important role in the nationwide anti-pornographic campaign. The State Administration of Customs has issued orders to customs inspection posts in various localities urging them to perform their duties well and prevent smugglers from smuggling pornographic and obscene materials into the country.

The spokesman pointed out: With the implementation of the reform and open policy in China since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has been making more contacts with foreign countries than ever before. More printing matter and audio and video tapes are imported into and exported out of the country, with decadent Western culture trying to infiltrate the country. To attain their goal of "peaceful evolution" in China, hostile forces abroad have worked hard to achieve ideological and cultural infiltration into our country by hand carrying, mailing, and smuggling illegal publications and video tapes into China. Faced with this complex situation, customs inspection posts in various localities have on the one hand adopted measures to simplify procedures to strengthen ties with foreign countries in the fields of culture, science, and technology. On the other hand, they have strictly banned pornographic and obscene publications from circulation. According to statistics, customs inspection posts throughout the country have seized a total of 373,000 pornographic publications and video tapes from 1979 to 1988, dealing a telling blow at those who engage in smuggling pornographic and obscene publications.

The State Administration of Customs spokesman said: Currently customs inspection posts throughout the country are earnestly implementing the guideline laid down in the speech made by Li Ruihuan at the anti-pornographic meeting of the four southern provinces in China. The State Administration of Customs has issued a circular to all customs inspection posts throughout the country to carefully check publications which leave and enter China. It has also instructed each inspection post to assign a leading customs official to take charge of the task of checking publications and video tapes and of eliminating pornography. From January to September this year customs inspection posts throughout the country seized a total of 10,033 pornographic and obscene publications and video tapes and 10,887 other obscene material.

The spokesman of the State Administration of Customs pointed out: While vigorously combating pornography, the various customs inspection posts in the country will also simplify import and export procedures for regular and legitimate publications in order to promote economic and trade development and encourage cultural and scientific exchanges with foreign countries.

Article Criticizes Zhao's Reform Strategy

HK2510081889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Oct 89 p 6

[Article by Ma Yan (7456 1484): "Reform: A Change to Capitalism Or a Self-Improvement of Socialism?"]

[Text] A socialist society is one which advances through development and reform. This is because the contradictions between the socialist productive forces, production relations, and the superstructure, which are basically in agreement but not totally so, must be resolved through reform. The tremendous achievements of reform made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have won worldwide recognition. This bears witness to the truth that reform is the only way for China to develop the productive forces and build itself into a prosperous, democratic, and civilized socialist country. The four cardinal principles prescribe the socialist character and orientation of reform and reform gives new content to the four cardinal principles. Reform can give full scope to the innate superiority of the socialist system, greatly increase its appeal, and reinforce people's confidence in it. Through reform, a New China will be able to stand like a giant in the east and make new contributions to world peace and development.

However, we must be aware that when we carry out reform in a complicated international and domestic environment, differences of opinion are unavoidable. Some people may even seize the opportunity to put forward different reform policies in an attempt to lead China astray.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted, our reform is "the self-improvement of the socialist system." ("Building

Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," Revised Edition, p 121) This is the fundamental guiding ideology consistently upheld by the party Central Committee. As far as economic reform is concerned, improvement involves two aspects: On the one hand, reform means establishing and improving specific structures, forms, and means and procedures of operation within the socialist economic system, and making these mutually supportive to build a socialist economic structure that is full of vitality. Here, the central task lies in enhancing the vitality of enterprises. What is of primary importance is that we must invigorate the large and medium state enterprises which form the backbone and basis of the socialist economy, calling forth the enthusiasm and creativeness of the working class and their concept of being master of their own destiny. On the other hand, reform means developing: The private and individual sectors; cooperative undertakings between state, collective, and individual undertakings; economic associations; the three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises; and so on, outside the socialist economy. As necessary and useful supplements to the socialist economy, these economic sectors and economic forms can better suit the economic relations in a socialist society to the present state of the productive forces, thereby paving the way for the development of production and other social undertakings. These two aspects constitute the most important content of "socialist self-improvement" in the economic realm. Socialism is a social organism that combines economic, political, cultural, and other aspects. Self-improvement of the socialist economic system constitutes the base and reform of the political system and other aspects constitute the superstructure. Both must be suited to the economic base and should therefore be self-improvement of the socialist system. Under the guidance of this line of thinking and principle, a prosperous, democratic, and civilized socialist republic is bound to emerge before us after a period of hard work in reform and construction and China's position and role in the cause of world peace and development will become all the more important and prominent.

However, some people have a different interpretation of reform. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out, the so-called "reform" advocated by some was in fact liberalization or a change to capitalism. The central task of their reform is to bring about a change to capitalism. One only needs to leaf through editions of SHIEJIE JINGJI DAOBAO (hereinafter referred to as DAOBAO) published in the 2 months or so before the outbreak of the recent turbulence—not to mention the reactionary big- and small-character posters, slogans, and speeches published or delivered during the antiparty and antisocialist turbulence and counterrevolutionary rebellion; the declarations, programs, or constitutions of illegal organizations; or the many capitalistic pronouncements on reform preached in newspapers, magazines, and books during the last couple of years—to get a clear idea of what "reform" meant in the eyes of advocates of bourgeois liberalization. It must be pointed out here that

DAOBAO was chosen because the views expressed in this paper were common those of the advocates of capitalist liberalization. What is more, because of its close connections with the "think tank" of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's "think tank," DAOBAO was more clear-cut and adamant in its stand than other papers and magazines advocating bourgeois liberalization.

Here are some of its pronouncements:

—Economically, it advocated privatization and the change to a market-oriented economy. In China, the socialist state sector plays a dominant role in the national economy. Consolidation and development of the state sector is therefore the decisive condition for ensuring that the collective economy advances along the socialist orientation and that the individual, private, and other economic sectors and forms serve socialism. In order to promote capitalism in China, those engaged in bourgeois liberalization directed their spearhead at the socialist state sector, particularly the large and medium enterprises controlling the national economy lifeline. They said: "The state sector has reached the end of its rope in the world" and "the only road to success lies in private and nongovernmental operations." (DAOBAO, 3 April 1989, p 10; 6 February 1989, p 12) With this in mind, they put forward a whole range of proposals for the "privatization of state-owned property." Some advocated dividing state-owned property into shares for private ownership. Others suggested that the state extend loans to individuals to purchase state-owned enterprises. Some proposed the injection of more resources into the private and individual sectors to expedite their growth until they could swallow the state-owned enterprises. Yet others even came up with the idea of "leaping to the other shore after 3 years of preparation." They glibly talked about adopting such measures as buying over the socialist state cadres and "inviting Taiwanese experts back to the mainland to jointly run the economy" for the next 3 years in order to make the leap from the state-owned planned economy to the private market economy. (See DAOBAO, "Why Should China Make the Leap to Nongovernmental Operations?," 6 and 20 February 1989; and "The Private Ownership of State Property: Trends and Options in the Reform of the Chinese Economy," 27 February 1989) It should be pointed out that China is still in the primary stage of socialism. Since the level of productive forces is still low and development is uneven, multiple economic sectors and forms will exist side by side for a long time to come. In order to develop the socialist economy and meet the needs of the people it is necessary to keep and develop the individual economy. There is also considerable room for the development of the private economy, which is capitalist in character. However, only when the multiple economic sectors and forms are deployed and developed in a rational manner can they bring prosperity to the urban and rural economies and more convenience to the people in their daily

lives. The individual economy and various forms of the private economy must exist as necessary and useful supplements to the socialist economy. If we stress the importance of the individual and private sectors without restraint, push policies of privatization in reform, and use the private ownership system to shake, remove, and replace the public ownership system, we will be calling for a downright change to capitalism and courting disaster for the country and the people. The integration of the planned economy with regulation by market forces on the basis of the socialist public ownership system suits the actual situation in China at the present stage and meets the needs of the socialist planned commodity economy. If we do the opposite and totally negate the planned economy we will in fact be advocating a change to capitalism!

—Politically, it advocated pluralism and a multi-party system. People who engaged in bourgeois liberalization did their utmost to negate the leadership of the Communist Party and the people's democratic dictatorship. They claimed: "It is a willful distortion of democracy to emphasize the class and ideological essence of democracy." They also said: "Political pluralism is the natural trend in modern politics and multi-party cooperation is a political system that can be practiced in China at the present stage. The key to multi-party cooperation lies in mutual supervision and constraint." (DAOBABO: "Tentative Ideas for Reform in China in the Next Decade," 10 April 1989) What is the position of the Communist Party in their so-called "multi-party cooperation"? They considered this to be "the key to reform of the political system." They demanded that through reform, the activities of the ruling party be restricted to the following: "1) Handling party affairs 2) Collecting party membership dues 3) Rectifying the work style of the party and 4) Accepting the presence of other parties." (Ibid.) This not only means depriving the Communist Party of its leadership position but also requires that it accept the presence of other political factions within its own ranks and "treat and handle with prudence the problem of different political factions and different political views." (Ibid.) They spread rumors that China was practicing "despotism in which the power of one class, one party, and one person 'determines everything' under 'the fine-sounding name of 'the dictatorship of the proletariat'." (DAOBABO, 24 April 1989, p 5) They called for efforts to "thoroughly expose and criticize the great disasters suffered by China at the hands of those who negated and suppressed human rights." (DAOBABO, 10 April 1989, p 10) It should be pointed out that our state system is the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the CPC. This system has protected the right of the overwhelming majority of the people to be masters of their own destiny. If we are going to talk about human rights, this is the system that protects the broadest human rights. This system only places the handful of

hostile elements who sabotage socialism under dictatorship. Unless this is done, the democratic rights of the majority cannot be protected. We believe that the leadership system of the party and the state needs to be reformed and our democratic and legal systems need further improvement. It was our party who first put forward this task. Our party has already made great efforts in this direction and has achieved considerable results. In our country, the people's democracy has been enlarged to an unprecedented degree, not reduced. In the future, we still need to continue with our efforts to reform the political system and develop the socialist democratic and legal systems. However, on no account must we practice the multi-party system and do away with the people's democratic dictatorship. If the leadership of the Communist Party and the people's democratic dictatorship are negated, China will be thrown into disorder and reduced to a state of disunity. Taking the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party and through the people's democratic dictatorship is the conclusion drawn from the development of contemporary and modern Chinese history.

In order to meet the needs of privatization and the change to market-oriented economy in the economic sphere, and the needs of pluralism and the multi-party system in the political sphere, those who engaged in bourgeois liberalization declared that they would "break through the limitations of historical background and institutionized ideology and refurbish Marxism." (DAOBABO, 10 April 1989, p 10) How would they "break through," "refurbish," and "keep abreast of the times"? They said: "The mistaken view that hiring workers necessarily involves exploitation must be corrected and the outmoded view that socialism requires the practice of state ownership and the planned economy must be discarded. Socialism is a system that will benefit the society and the people. If nongovernmental operations are beneficial, then nongovernmental operations constitute socialism." (DAOBABO, 20 February 1989, p 15) It was under the pretexts of "breaking through," "refurbishing," and "keeping abreast of the times" that they passed off capitalism as socialism in their ideological theories and it was with these pretexts that they fabricated theoretical justifications for changing the socialist system into the capitalist system through "reform."

On the question of opening to the outside world, which is related to the reform issue, they maintained that we should "dispel the interference of political prejudices and ideologies that are not in keeping with the times in China's international affairs," and should "in particular, greatly strengthen" ties with the West. (DAOBABO, 20 February 1989, p 15) This kind of opening to the outside world in fact requires us to renounce the principles of socialism and merge into the Western capitalist system. We are opening to the outside world because we see the need to make greater use of foreign funds, actively import advanced technologies and management experience suited to China's conditions and needs, promote

material and cultural exchanges between nations, assimilate all useful things from abroad, and build up the forces for building socialism. However, we must on no account change the socialist character or Marxist ideology of our country. We advocate opening to the outside world in order to "serve our own needs." The policy of opening up as advocated and practiced by those who engaged in bourgeois liberalization was to "become one with the West." Herein lies two diametrically opposed concepts and policies on the question of opening up.

The concept and policy of reform and opening the country to the outside world advocated by those who engaged in bourgeois liberalization, including: Privatization and the change to a market-oriented economy in the economic sphere, pluralism and the multi-party system in the political sphere, mixing the spurious with the genuine in the theories of socialism, and "becoming one with the West" in opening up, will surely lead China onto the path of capitalism. This will not work. It will only lead to infinite disasters. The Chinese people have built their independent socialist country and opened up the road to prosperity, democracy, and civilization after innumerable trials and tribulations and through bloodshed and sacrifice. Although China has suffered repeated setbacks in the course of building socialism it has been an historic course during which socialism has won basic successes. Socialism has become the destiny of the people of various nationalities in China. Capitalistic reform and opening up will reduce the Chinese people, who have now become masters of the country, to a position where they are once again enslaved and oppressed. This is something that will never be tolerated by the Chinese people. To do so will only turn the steadily developing China into a country with constant turbulence, turn the already united China into a country rent by disunity, and turn independent China into a dependent of the West. It will forfeit China's prosperous, democratic, and civilized future.

Those who engaged in bourgeois liberalization beat their brains out to turn our reform and opening up into a process of changing China into a capitalist country. There is international and domestic reasons for this. "Merging" the socialist countries into the capitalist system has been the dream of certain people in the West. After their attempts to conquer by force failed, they tried by all and every means to change the social system of socialist countries using the strategies of "peaceful evolution" and "winning without fighting." In the last decade or two, special efforts were made to lure the socialist countries onto the capitalist path through their professed support for reform. As a big socialist country with global strategic importance and tremendous development potential, China naturally became their target. In the process of the development and quelling of the recent political turbulence and counterrevolutionary rebellion, the true features of the anticommunist and anti-China forces in the West were fully revealed through their despicable and clumsy deeds in rendering support for bourgeois liberalization. Within the country,

although class struggle has ceased to be a main theme of social life, it will continue to exist within limits for a long time to come and will become acute once again under given conditions. Due to the inducement and support of anticommunist forces in the West, the existence of domestic soil that will breed antisocialist forces, and the fact that the socialist system is still in the process of improvement and development, a struggle between ourselves and those engaged in bourgeois liberalization who are attempting to turn reform into a process of capitalization is inevitable. The question is whether or not their attempts to change reform into a capitalization process develop to such an extent as to jeopardize the survival of the party and the socialist Republic. The determining factor lies in the party's leadership core, particularly the stand and inclination of the principal leaders. We cannot but blame Comrade Zhao Ziyang, through his connivance at and support of bourgeois liberalization and his erroneous guidance in reform, for the outbreak of the recent anti-party and anti-socialist incidents which shocked us all.

The Taiwan paper CHINA TIMES had this to say in an article on 20 May: "Zhao's ideological inclination toward liberalization can be seen from the members of his think tank. These members, including Yan Jiaqi, Su Shaozhi, and Chen Yizi, are intellectuals with very liberal thinking. These intellectuals write articles for the SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO which is now creating quite a stir. The paper has long been considered the base camp of mainland liberals and intellectuals. It is also the mouthpiece of Zhao's men." SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO has found favor in the eyes of the Americans because of its clamor for bourgeois liberalization. Within little more than 2 months of the antiparty and antisocialist turbulence the paper dished out a series of programmatic articles, including "Tentative Ideas for Reform in China in the Next Decade" by Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418] and others, clamoring for the change to capitalism in China. After the outbreak of the political turbulence it actively supported the outcry raised by the troublemakers by frantically calling for "the reversal of verdict" on those who opposed spiritual pollution and liberalization. After the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee made the correct decision to overhaul and consolidate the paper, Comrade Zhao Ziyang not only did not give his support but also blamed the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee for "messing things up" and "putting itself in a passive position." This shows his clear-cut stand in backing the change to capitalism. When Comrade Zhao Ziyang and the handful of people who stubbornly engaged in bourgeois liberalization found it tough implementing policies aimed at bringing about a change to capitalism in China, some members of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's "think tank" dished out the so-called "neo-authoritarianism" doctrine. This doctrine fundamentally closes the doors of reform to the working class and the masses of the people, who constitute the main body of reform, and clamors for the emergence in China of a middle class. That is, a new bourgeoisie to serve as the social prop of their so-called "reform." SHIJIE JINGJI

DAOBAO said: "It is only by relying on modernization-oriented government authorities and the modernized elite that China's future middle class can take shape and develop." (DAOBAO, 13 March 1989, p 11) Their so-called "modernization" is in fact "Westernization." Comrade Zhao Ziyang was the Westernization-oriented "neo-authority" in their minds. They thought that with his help they could nurture a new bourgeoisie as the social prop for the change to capitalism. However, they were crushed and disintegrated before the laws of history. This clearly shows and eloquently proves the truth that carrying out reform in accordance with capitalist concepts and policies in China will lead us nowhere. The guiding ideology "reform is the self-improvement of the socialist system" put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is our only correct concept and policy for reform and opening up. We will definitely be able to proceed more steadily, with better success, and take greater strides in our reform and opening up if we make a resolute effort to implement this concept and policy.

Editorial on Protection of Socialist System

HK2510081789 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO
in Chinese 29 Oct 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Fight Unremittingly To Defend the Socialist System Under the People's Democratic Dictatorship—Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Having experienced the stormy winds and showers in quelling the rebellion at the time when spring was changing into summer in this year, our Republic enters her age of 40—the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC—in a staunch and majestic appearance. During these years, the People's Republic have gone through a winding course. However, it is undeniable that China has made remarkable socialist achievements. In particular, it has become well-known that she made remarkable achievements in the decade following the 3th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in which the whole party and all nationalities in China upheld the four cardinal principles, upheld the practice of reform and opening up, and built China into a socialist strong nation with Chinese characteristics. Our experience in the past 40 years may be summarized by a statement, that is, China must take the road of socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party.

History has shown that it takes a lengthy period for a new social system to become consolidated after it has been established. After the CPC led all people in China to establish a socialist system under people's democratic dictatorship, enemies within and outside China tried in vain to overthrow the leadership by the Communist Party, and there have been countless schemes and activities to subvert the people's regime. Through the exploiting class has been abolished as a class, the class struggle, to a certain extent, still exists for some time to come. Few diehard antagonistic elements who insist on taking an antiparty and antisocialist stand try all means

to collude with overseas and international counterrevolutionary forces, exploit chances to stir up troubles, and try in vain to restore capitalist system in China, so as to turn China into a vassal state of international capitalism. This social disturbance, which was eventually turned into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, is another counterattack against us by the counterrevolutionary forces within and outside China, and is a serious political and class struggle. Though we have currently won a decisive victory in quelling the rebellion, enemies within and outside China will not take their defeat lying down. They will continue to plan new schemes and will have contests with us again. Therefore, in the future, the struggle of infiltration and antiinfiltration, subversion and antisubversion, and "peaceful evolution" and anti-"peaceful evolution" will be a long-term one. We should clearly realize that after China has entered a new period of historical development, in these days when all people in China devote their efforts in the socialist modernizations, there is still the objective threat of party and national subjugation. This is neither a groundless fear nor an alarmist talk. Facing such a harsh situation, the broad cadres-policemen under the public security, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must thoroughly understand the basic function and prime task of public security organs are to protect the party, protect socialism, and safeguard the people's democratic dictatorship. Any one who forgets this point will commit historical mistakes.

To the public security organs, they are duty-bound and it is self-evident that they should uphold the party leadership, and to protect the socialist system under people's democratic dictatorship. Over the years, however, comrade Zhao Ziyang failed to earnestly and unremittingly uphold the four cardinal principles. To the contrary, he supported and allowed a handful of people to spread around a multitude of nonsense theories on bourgeois liberalization, to confuse people's thinking, to interrupt and undermine various kinds of work, so that both the thinking and work of cadres-policemen were inevitably affected. Therefore, we must at present study well the speech of comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered at and documents submitted to the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, conduct education in "one focal point and two basic points" in an in-depth manner, prominently conduct education in upholding the four cardinal principles and fighting against bourgeois liberalization, and correct problems concerning the ideology and theory which was contaminated by the bourgeois liberalization. We must educate the cadres-policemen in profoundly understanding that the four cardinal principles are the basis for building the country, and educate them in establishing the thinking about the party, unswervingly take the road of socialism, and voluntarily struggle for the protection of the party leadership and the socialist system under people's democratic dictatorship.

Article Studies Party Centralism, Discipline

OW2410135889 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Hong Yanlin (3163 1750 2651) and Zhang Leike (1728 7191 0344): "Upholding the Centralism and Unity of the Party and Enhancing the Observance of Party Discipline"]

[Text] The centralism, solidarity, and unity of the party is not a new topic. However, it is a major one that has rich contents, merits our continuous thought, and deserves our due attention. It is a crucial one that has a direct bearing on the future and destiny of the party.

After the meeting held in Zunyi [in Guizhou Province] ended, in the course of their struggle against the crime committed by Zhang Guotao [1728 0948 3614] to split the party, Comrade Mao Zedong and his comrades-in-arms earnestly conducted serious education among all the comrades in the party and the Army about the importance of upholding democratic centralism [centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under centralized guidance] for the party in a bid to guide the whole party and the Army to achieve unity in organization through an identical ideological and political stand, to consolidate the centralism and unity of the party, and to strengthen the solidarity of the party.

At the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee held in 1938, it was unanimously agreed that the principle of "the individual must obey the organization, the minority must obey the majority, the subordinates must obey the higher authorities, and the whole party must obey the Central Committee" summarized the basic discipline of democratic centralism. The meeting also reiterated to the whole party the importance of "the whole party must obey the Central Committee." The CPC Central Committee specially issued its decision on strengthening party spirit in 1941. The CPC Central Committee again decided to include Comrade Mao Zedong's criticism of dogmatism as well as his articles and reports on asserting individualism, splittism, and sectarianism in the documents of rectification in 1942. The seven party decisions that particularly emphasize democratic centralism were adopted by the Seventh National Party Congress, which was a meeting of unity and victory, which formed the core of central leadership with Comrade Mao Zedong as its head, and which laid a solid foundation for gaining the final victory in the war of resistance against Japan and making smooth progress in China's war of liberation.

The historical experience of China's revolution shows that when our party enhances its revolutionary discipline on the basis of correct lines and when true centralism and unity take shape on the basis of democracy, our party establishes its revolutionary authority and is capable of interweaving the forces of the whole party and all the Chinese people and accelerating the process of revolution. Although some shortcomings and mistakes have occurred in the course of the struggle, they are

comparatively easily overcome and rectified by summarizing the experiences and lessons and by combining correct views and proposals.

This made it even more necessary for us to uphold the centralism and unity of the party and to adhere to the principle of democratic centralism in our undertakings, so as to promote socialist construction. China has been able to continue promoting its socialist construction thanks to the strong leadership core in the party Central Committee and the resultant overall stability and unity and good public order all over the country. Although we experienced a difficult period which lasted for 3 years in the interval, we were able to finally overcome the serious difficulties caused by natural disasters and man-made calamities as we resolutely carried out the principle of democratic centralism and as the whole party acted in accordance with unified orders from the party Central Committee. During the "Cultural Revolution," turmoil spread all over the country and lasted for as long as 10 years as a result of the destruction of democracy, centralism, discipline, and party style by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing gang. It was through the party's tradition of centralized unity and the combined forces of the party's solidarity and unity that their conspiracy was crushed and that the party and the socialist cause were saved in the end.

The hardships and tortuous process in the 20 years before the founding of the Republic and the various events in the 40 years following its founding have repeatedly shown the important role and significance of the party's centralism and unity. As a member of the party, especially a senior cadre of the party, one should heighten one's vigilance on this issue, attach great importance to it, earnestly advocate it, and conscientiously carry out democratic centralism to ensure the solidarity and consistency of the party. However, a handful of comrades in the party have completely ignored the historical lessons and the party organization's admonitions. Their actions do not match their words. They act according to personal will, likes, and dislikes instead of following the principle of the party's democratic centralism in handling matters. Instead of resolutely upholding and observing the discipline of the party, they refused to follow orders and observe prohibitions. Some people took an attitude of "although you have policies, I have countermeasures." There are some people who preach the so-called "red light theory." "You take a detour whenever you see traffic signal with a red light." Some people even act in violation of the principles of the organization and the disciplines of the party, and thus disrupt the solidarity and unity of the party. In order to build up their own "authority," promote themselves at the expense of others, and realize their ulterior motives, some people picked up ideological trash from the garbage heap of Western capitalism, put new labels on it, and marketed the labeled pickings to the public. These people were trying to find a "theoretical foundation" for their attempt to weaken and disrupt the party's solidarity and unity. Aren't these actions the very cause of the

bizarre violations of the party's organizational principles and discipline perpetrated in the course of reform and openness in recent years? Aren't they the very cause of some bizarre incidents that openly trampled on the party's democratic centralism? During the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that broke out last April through June, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, then party general secretary, disregarded the paramount interests of the party and the people and made the big mistake of supporting the turmoil and splitting the party. This inflicted a great loss on our party and state, a loss that can be recouped only through great efforts. As a lesson from this painful experience, we must not allow any event that similarly undercuts the party's centralism and unity to occur in the future.

Some people and party members may not understand this point. Some even believe the contention made by those engaged in the turmoil that "the party general secretary could not have split the party." In reality, whether a person is engaged in splitting the party cannot be determined by his position. Our party is a unified entity formed according to the principles of democratic centralism. Highly disciplined and unified, it is the political core and vanguard of the working class. Whoever breaches the party's resolutions, undermines the party's centralized and unified leadership, saps the party's sense of unity, and divides the party's ranks has made the mistake of splitting the party. The student protests and the subsequent turmoil indicate that there were two different voices in the central party leadership. Comrade Zhao Ziyang refused to execute the Politburo Standing Committee's resolution and exposed the divisions in the central leadership to the nation and the world. He did not support the Beijing municipal party committee's efforts to quell the disturbances, and criticized the Shanghai municipal party committee's handling of the SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO incident. Consequently, turmoil continued on a certain scale in some party organizations for a considerable period after the counterrevolutionary revolt was put down. Some comrades could not liberate their minds. All this has affected the party's centralism and unity to varying degrees. Can't we trace these problems back to Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistake of splitting the party?

To sum up, adherence to democratic centralism and the party's centralism and unity is "vital to the fate of our party and state," as Deng Xiaoping has said. We must not underestimate the trouble that will arise from the party's relaxation of its ideological and organizational work and efforts to improve its modus operandi. We also must not underestimate the turmoil and damage caused to the party and the implementation of democratic centralism by Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistake. It is necessary to strengthen education in the party's political and organizational discipline and in the principles of democratic centralism. Efforts should be made to improve the understanding and consciousness of all comrades of the party in regard to the defense of the party's solidarity and unity. It is essential to strictly

enforce party discipline. Attempts to erode the party's solidarity and unity should not be condoned or tolerated, nor should failure to stay in line ideologically and politically with the party Central Committee. The same applies to cases where the policies of the higher authorities are resisted by lower level organizations, or where orders are not followed and restrictions are ignored. Actions violating ideological and political discipline should not be underestimated and ignored. It is necessary to intensify monitoring efforts and focus on checking whether the party Central Committee's position is being maintained, whether democratic centralism is being carried out, and whether the party's solidarity and unity are being defended. Such monitoring efforts should be comprehensive and systematic. Voluntary submission to the supervision of the public or lower level organizations should be emphasized in order to foster a good understanding of the actual situation. The party's principles of democratic centralism can be better implemented if shortcomings and mistakes are constantly corrected on the basis of suggestions and criticisms made by the public.

Commentator on Intellectuals, Society

*OW2410152189 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Oct 89 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Intellectuals Must Embrace Social Practice Persistently"]

[Text] When discussing the issue of intellectuals in his National Day speech, Comrade Jiang Zemin earnestly hoped that our nation's intellectuals will "persistently embrace social practice and integrate with the workers and peasants." This will have a profound bearing on our nation's four modernizations program and the development of the contingent of intellectuals.

Our party has advocated the idea of intellectuals adhering to social practice and integrating with workers and peasants since as far back as the period of democratic revolution. The majority of intellectuals in our nation have widely espoused, accepted, and implemented the idea, thus creating a fine tradition. During the harsh trials of the democratic revolution, many intellectuals gradually became pioneer proletarian fighters. During the period of socialist revolution and construction, our country's intellectuals inherited and carried forward this fine tradition. Many intellectuals have scored remarkable achievements in the course of socialist construction, which is the result of persistently embracing social practice and integrating with the masses of peasants and workers. During the process, some heroic figures have emerged who serve as fine examples of China's intellectuals.

It is true that the idea of "embracing and integration" was obstructed and distorted during the time when "leftist" thinking prevailed, thereby disrupting the fine tradition. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC

Central Committee, our party reaffirmed that intellectuals are part of the working class. The party accurately implemented the policy on intellectuals. As a result, some of the past erroneous ways, or "leftist" ways, of doing things in regard to intellectuals were corrected. Intellectuals' enthusiasm for socialist construction was greatly aroused. However, while the party emphasized respect for knowledge and for intellectuals in the course of correcting past "leftist" errors, a small number of comrades developed the misconception that the fine tradition of intellectuals embracing social practice and integrating with workers and peasants was outdated. They even belittled workers and peasants. This is wrong. From now on we must continue to rectify "leftist" guiding ideology and some erroneous measures on the issue of intellectuals in line with actual conditions. This definitely does not mean we should discard the good tradition of intellectuals integrating with social practice and with the workers and peasants. Throwing away this good tradition will only mean creating disadvantages for the development of intellectuals themselves and for socialist undertakings. Over the past few years, instead of negating the thinking of bourgeois liberalism, it has become prevalent among some intellectuals. A frivolous style of study which deviates from reality and indulges in empty talk has been cultivated among some young intellectuals. These phenomena have much to do with intellectuals' disregard for integration with social practice and with the workers and peasants.

As we know, the masses are the central part of all social practice. As part of the masses, intellectuals are also a central part of social practice. However, because of the characteristics of their work, their work style, and their social environment, in carrying out social practice, intellectuals tend to emphasize their individual practice. This calls for intellectuals to self-consciously incorporate individual practice into social practice, making it part of overall social practice. Thus, we have the problem of integrating with social practice on one's own initiative. Many intellectuals are engaged in political, scientific, and artistic activities, which are also considered practice. However, the production activities of the masses are the most fundamental practice, which determines all other practice. For intellectuals, there is a problem of integrating with production activities and better serving the practice of production. We currently emphasize integrating intellectuals with social practice not for the purpose of excluding intellectuals' activities from social practice, but to enable intellectuals to better understand society, the masses, and reality through social practice. In short, the goal is to understand the national conditions. There is no denying that the majority of our nation's intellectuals uphold the four cardinal principles as the national foundation and support reform and opening as a way to make our nation powerful, whereas only a very small fraction obstinately hold fast to bourgeois liberalization and oppose the party and socialism. It is also undeniable that, given the characteristics of their labor and their certain weaknesses, intellectuals suffer from certain limitations in contact with social

realities. Therefore, it is unavoidable that their understanding of and hold on national realities may fall short of being in-depth and comprehensive. Their plans or suggestions, though conceived with great sincerity, are likely to stray from reality sometimes. Although they are determined to absorb the advanced technology and culture of foreign nations, more often than not, due to their inadequate understanding of national conditions, they just copy indiscriminately and inflexibly the experiences of foreign nations. Only when intellectuals participate in social practice on a broader scale, go among the masses of workers and peasants to do practical research, and have no fear of asking and learning from the masses of workers and peasants, will they truly grasp the overall situation and be able to propose feasible projects or measures for solving real problems and participate in their implementation. This is extremely vital to both the development of the study style among intellectuals and our country's four modernizations.

Our Constitution stipulates that in building socialism, it is imperative to rely on workers, peasants, and intellectuals. This specifies the place of intellectuals in society and explains that the relations among workers, peasants, and intellectuals are comradely and fraternal. This is the basis for today's stress on intellectuals' integration with workers and peasants. The integration should include respecting and learning from each other. It is by no means integration guided by "leftist" ideology, which is actually a form of discrimination against intellectuals. The establishment of the socialist system has put all people in our country on equal footing. To meet the needs of the division of labor in society, however, some people of the working class have become cadres, others are workers and peasants doing productive labor, and still others are engineering and technical personnel, experts, teachers, and workers in various scientific, artistic, and academic fields. Despite this division, they all belong to a harmonious and integrated group working cooperatively and strenuously toward the goal of building a rich, civilized, and democratic socialist country.

The masses are the creators of history. In the course of creating history, either through political struggle, productive labor, or scientific research, intellectuals should not divorce themselves from the practical work done by workers and peasants; instead, they should integrate with workers and peasants if they are to accomplish something. If they are ignorant of the needs of society, refuse to be enriched by the masses of peasants and workers, and do not rely on the achievements previously made by people as the basis for their work, then what can they accomplish? Human wealth is created jointly by mental and physical workers. With the progress of society, the integration of the two will give a greater impetus to the development of production. Following the founding of New China, most of the successful work done by accomplished intellectuals has been based on their integration with the practical work of workers and peasants. Moreover, under the present circumstances characterized by a

high degree of division of labor in science and technology, cooperation has become a universal requirement. As far as practical production work is concerned, workers and peasants are situated on the frontline of material production, and have the most direct and accurate understanding of the situation there. Intellectuals, on the other hand, have specialized knowledge and technical ability. Integration of the two will create a huge material force. This is a truth already borne out by innumerable facts.

To sum up, intellectuals should persist in plunging into social practice and integrating themselves with peasants and workers. This is a smooth, broad road to bring into full play the intelligence and wisdom of intellectuals. It is our belief that if Chinese intellectuals take the initiative to stand closely with the broad masses of workers and peasants, and if they respect, learn from, and integrate with each other, they will surely be able to further promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in our country.

Military

Commentator Assesses PLA Achievements

HK2110011089 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 28 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

[Article by JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator: "Have Better Troops and Weapons, Reinforce Our Great Wall"]

[Text] It has been 40 years since the founding of the great People's Republic of China! The birth of the New China ended the history of a long stagnant Old China and opened up a new era of a revitalized Chinese nation and also a new era in our Army's construction and development. Our Army's historical leap from a single armed service to a combination of many armed services came with the New China. Its historical change from involvement in revolutionary war to construction in times of peace was based on the birth of the New China as a starting point. In the past 40 years, national defense construction and economic construction have shown appropriate development. The people's Army and the great motherland have advanced together. By relying on the militarymen and civilians of the whole country sharing the same will in a remarkable hard struggle, we have gradually built up a strong national defense force unprecedented in China's history, safeguarding the state's security in a reliable manner, and and bringing about brilliant achievements that we can be proud of. At the approach of the National Day, a review of the extraordinary process of building our Army along revolutionary, modern, and regular lines in the past 40 years will surely encourage us to continue bravely forging ahead with firmer steps.

Revolutionary Features More Shining in Red Color

Revolutionization is the fundamental feature that sets apart the Chinese People's Liberation Army from all exploiting-class armies. It is a really superior feature of our Army. In the past 40 years since the founding of the PRC, our Army has inherited and promoted its fine traditions, upheld the party's absolute leadership and upheld political work as a lifeline, and has stood grim tests, from resistance against invasion from outside and subversion from inside to emergency relief efforts in times of natural disasters. It has at all times maintained a firm and correct political direction. It is a faithful guard of the Republic that the party and the people can entirely trust and rely upon.

The 40 years since the founding of the PRC have not been a time of peace. Shortly after the founding of the PRC, the international monopoly bourgeoisie and the reactionary forces at home, while using military means in a vain attempt to strangle the newborn Republic, had trials of strength with us in the political, economic, ideological, cultural, and other fields. With unqualified sincerity in its devotion to the party, to the people and to the socialist republic, our Army firmly discharged its own duties, bravely safeguarding the fruits of the revolutionary victory and the integrity of the motherland's territory and also making a great contribution to safeguarding world peace. Militarily, our Army pressing forward with the victory of the war of liberation liberated all the territory of the country, except Taiwan and a small number of islands, smashed the enemy's plot to "stage a counterattack against the mainland" and its harassing and disruptive activities in coastal areas, and triumphantly fought, providing escort for navigation and fishing and protection for the country's territory against raids. When U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Korea and brought the war to the brink of the Yalu River, the Chinese sent out a volunteer army composed of their own good sons and daughters, raising high the just banner of "resisting U.S. aggression and safeguarding the home and the country" and breezily heading for Korea to fight together with the militarymen and civilians of Korea to defeat the aggressors. Our Army also vigorously supported wars of liberation and wars against aggression of the people in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and other neighboring countries, displaying a high spirit of patriotism and internationalism. In the past 40 years, our border defense Army units have bravely launched many wars of counterattack in self-defense, maintaining the dignity and territorial integrity of the Motherland. In the struggle to suppress the counterrevolutionary riot in the capital this year, our Army, raising a clear-cut banner, taking a firm stand, showing a brave and dauntless spirit, and putting life and fresh blood at stake, again foiled the attempt of subversion by reactionaries at home and abroad against the People's Republic.

Our Army is not only the defender of the socialist motherland but also the builder of the socialist motherland. The masses of commanders and fighters take

involvement in socialist construction and especially the state's priority construction projects as their unshirkable responsibility, and have made a major contribution.

Since the founding of the New China, many Army units have joined in an organized manner the ranks of those building the motherland—setting up bridges and building roads, opening up mines, harnessing rivers and streams, building irrigation facilities, reclaiming wasteland to create fields, and planting trees to create forests. Especially such units as the railway corps, the engineer troops, the capital construction engineers, and so forth have undertaken many priority projects bearing on the life of the state's economy—leaving a brilliant page in socialist construction. The project to divert the flow of Jing Jiang, the project to divert water from Luan He to Tianjin, the Beijing underground railway, the Chang Jiang Bridge of Nanjing, and many other major construction projects have all marked the tremendous amount of hard work put in by the fraternal soldiers. Fraternal soldiers' blood and sweat have been sprinkled over the precipices and cliffs of the Erlang Mountains, the wasteland of Daqing, the depths of the dense forests of the Changbai Mountains, and the towering mountains and deep valleys of Qinghai and Xizang highlands. Since the founding of the PRC, the railways built by our Army alone have approximately accounted for one-third of the whole country's newly built railways.

For the sake of the interests of the people, the masses of our Army's commanders and fighters have thought nothing of going through fire and water. In the past 40 years, our Army has participated in dealing with emergencies and doing relief work on more than 300,000 occasions, mobilized forces on more than 10 million occasions, and rushed to help people in danger on more than 4 million occasions. In critical moments of disaster with the people's lives and property in danger—from the Xingtai earthquake, the Tangshan earthquake, the Henan floods, the Liaoning floods, and the Da Hinggan Ling forest fire to the No 111 warehouse fire on the Huang Island of Shandong—our Army's commanders and fighters have always bravely led the way, letting the masses be the first to live and themselves be the first to die and leaving page after page of love for the people in history.

Persistent political work is a fundamental guarantee to strengthen our Army's revolutionization. In the 40 years since the founding of the PRC, our Army's political work has carried on the fundamental principles defined at the Gutian Congress and has been combined with the new reality of our Army construction in times of peace. New creations are continuously made in practice, while things are summed up in terms of theory, enabling the theories, principles, and methods related to our Army's political work to form into a relatively complete scientific system that demonstrates great power. Especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, an effort has been made to bring order out of chaos. The need of seeking truth from facts has been upheld. The study of new conditions and the

solution of new problems have been energetically advocated. On the basis of new experiences summed up, the "Decision On the Army's Political Work in the New Period" by the Central Military Commission in 1987 has been made, enabling our Army's political work to step again on the road to correct development. To counter new problems appearing in reform and openness, our Army in the past 10 years has stepped up education on the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization and has ensured the party's absolute leadership over the Army, enabling cadres and fighters to maintain at all times unanimity with the party Central Committee under all circumstances. After the rectification of the party and a ceaseless process of strengthening party construction and party discipline inspection work, the role of party organizations at various levels as fighting bastions, and the advanced exemplary role of party members have been further strengthened. The comrades of the whole Army have strived to uphold the "five kinds of revolutionary spirit" advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, bravely exploring things and fighting amidst hardships in the great surge of reform and openness. They stick to their stand and remain unshaken in the turbulent current of bourgeois liberalization. From the selfless spirit of "letting me suffer and a population of 1 billion be happy" displayed by border defense units, from the capital martial law units' heroic spirit of "sacrificing lives in times of national crisis and thinking nothing of death," from the lofty style of one million officers and men taking a correct attitude toward matters of staying on the job or leaving, and from the ideological awareness of the units consciously exercising patience, with the whole situation of national construction in mind, we can see that the political quality of the PLA can be considered to be among the highest in the world.

The basic achievement in our Army's revolutionization is the training of tens of millions of militarymen "qualifying in four respects." In the past 40 years, our Army has witnessed an endless succession of talent turned out, with one crop after another of heroic and model figures and advanced groups shining out like the Milky Way. From Huang Jiguang, Qiu Shaoyun, and Luo Shengjiao in the period of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea to Lei Feng, Wang Jie, and Ou Yanghai in the period of socialist construction, from Luo Guangbian, Yu Qingyang, and Yan Long in the war of counterattack in border self-defense to the myriads of "republican defenders" suppressing the counterrevolutionary riot, from the "Good 8th Company On Nanjing Road" and the "Tough 6th Company" in the 1960's to the First Division of the Air Force, the "sentries in faraway places with their love for the country and for the island," and the "Karakorum Iron-steel Checkpost" in the 1980's—all are models of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, providing enlightenment for one generation after another of youths and giving an effective boost to the building of the spiritual civilization of the Chinese nation. In one word, there has been no break from the same pattern in the past several decades, from "the most

loved people" to "the most loved people of the new generation." It shows that our Army is up to the mark politically.

A Tiger With Added Wings That Sweeps All Before It

The brilliant 40 years have also been ones in which our national defense cause has ceaselessly advanced bravely in the direction of the goal of modernization.

Marshal Liu Bocheng said: The PLA is a fierce tiger. Given modern equipment, it is like a tiger with added wings. As we look at national defense modernization, the most obvious thing that catches our attention is Army equipment. Equipment reflects the state's economic and scientific and technical strength and capacity. Since the founding of the PRC, with the development of the state's economy and science and technology, our Army's equipment has showed continuous improvement. National defenses have been increasingly strengthened. Our Army has long left behind the era of "millet plus rifles." An initial foundation for motorization and mechanization has been built. In the newly organized group army, the number of specialized unit troops has exceeded that of infantrymen.

After the defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, China had almost no navy to speak of. While "bemoaning its fate," the Chinese nation did not forget the humiliation suffered. After the founding of the New China, the party and the government immediately suggested that a powerful navy be built. After 40 years of effort, the People's Navy has developed into an armed service on quite an attractive scale. Naval equipment has gradually developed from the past practice of repairing and remodeling old vessels, turning to foreign countries for purchases and imports, and making imitations and seeking improvements to the stage of self research and production. Development has also begun in the direction of modernization. The tonnage of various kinds of vessels committed to the protection of the Navy has appropriately showed a big increase compared with 10 years ago. The act of our ocean-going fleet heading for remote waters shows that the People's Navy has acquired the capacity to move away from near the shore in the direction of the vast ocean.

A review of the inauguration ceremony marking the founding of the PRC 40 years ago shows that in a military review by Chairman Mao Zedong, and other party and state leaders on the Tiananmen rostrum, there were only 17 propeller-driven airplanes taken from the hands of the enemy. Now, the people's air force has developed into a combined whole that includes artillery, ground-to-air missile, and airborne force units, and also radar, communications, and other protective units—with the air unit as the core.

In regard to advanced science and technology breakthroughs, our national defense science and technology industry has mastered technologies covering atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, intercontinental guided missiles, satellites, and nuclear submarines—making our

country one of the world's five countries independently grasping nuclear technology and space technology. Our country has successfully launched 25 different earth satellites and accurately retrieved 11 of them—of the retrievable type—with the retrieval rate reaching 100 percent. Meanwhile, we have in our possession a nuclear counterattack force with a certain amount of deterrent power. One important aspect of modernization calls for putting the composition on a scientific and most perfect basis. Fighting power comes out of proper arrangement and combination. In the mid-1980's, with a strategic change in the guiding thought for our Army's construction, we carried out a series of reforms in the establishment. After streamlining and reorganization, the army formed a system of relatively rational and coordinated development, from operations and command to rear-service protection. Our Army's capacity for quick reaction, for composition [he-cheng 0678 2052] fighting, for rear-service protection, and for survival in field operations has shown marked improvement.

Command automation is regarded by the contemporary world as an important reform in the military area. The automation of our Army command started relatively late. Automation has been basically promoted in the 10 years of reform and openness. Now our land force, naval, and air force command centers at various levels are well provided with electronic computers. In such fields as operations command, training and simulation, word processing, data storage and arrangement, preparation of statistics to determine equipment strength, policy decision feasibility studies, and so forth, software systems of the level of the 1980's have successively come into use. With "human planning" combined with "machine planning," state defense construction has entered a new stage.

In a certain sense, the modernization of men counts more than the modernization of materials. As compared with the armies in developed countries, what we lack is chiefly not "tough stuff" and is instead "soft stuff." Therefore, we must persistently train skilled personnel. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the building of our Army's military institutes and academies has taken on a new aspect. The training systems for primary, secondary, and higher secondary military schools have shown increasing perfection. Now, quite a large number of the officers of fighting units have been trained or given further education in military institutes and academies. Most of the cadres of the whole Army have received diplomas above the level of a technical secondary school. The raised level of knowledge on the part of our officers and men has provided an indispensable foundation for a grasp of modern weapons and equipment. It has also given a hefty boost to the Army's own concept of change.

Military training is a link in realizing the combination of men and weapons. We once went through a period of passionate mass involvement in troop training. We were also for a time perplexed by the problem of how to understand the significance of troop training in times of

peace. A tortuous road and repeated practice have brought about a leap in our understanding. Today, our land force's technical armed service training and combination tactical training have begun to be carried out along the lines of given bases. The level of training for the Navy, the Air Force, and the Second Artillery has been raised considerably compared with 10 years ago. Better troops are the product of hard training. This "iron" Army on which the party and the people rely can entirely live up to this demand: At the shout of an order, troops respond and swing into action. As they act, they fight superbly. As they fight, they are sure to win.

Since the 1980's, farsighted military strategists and statesmen have noted that the balance of future strength chiefly lies in a contest in comprehensive national resources. Comprehensive national resources lie in "combination." In marching toward modernization, national defenses of course call for raised actual fighting power as an important factor. But what is of more far-reaching significance involves accumulated national defense potential and increased national defense flexibility and reserve strength.

After a strategic change in the guiding thought for our Army's construction, we doggedly followed a road combining a well-trained standing Army with a powerful reserve force. In a short period of a few years, we established a basic-level militia force on a proper scale, including specialized militia detachments involving artillery, guns, communications, engineers, anti-chemical corps, spying, and naval and air forces. We also set up a fairly large reserve Army unit. We had gradually perfected the national defense mobilization system. With the strengthening of all the people's concept of national defense, many areas have incorporated national defense thinking in the blueprints for economic construction. Concerning communications, transportation, water and electricity, and other economic projects in border and coastal defense areas, we have begun to pay attention to national defense needs. With combined efforts of militarymen and civilians and combined efforts in times of peace and of war and with national defense potential tapped in economic construction and scientific and technological development, we have thus the fountain of strength on tap.

The building of modern national defenses with Chinese features calls for the guidance of military theory with Chinese features. In the 10 years of reform and openness, our Army's military academic thinking has been unprecedentedly active. Guided by the four cardinal principles, theory workers have upheld the spirit of studying "a wide range of subjects in a simplified manner" and the research method of seeking truth from facts, toiling and moiling and driving themselves hard in a coordinated effort to create a modernized military theory edifice. Fruitful spiritual results have been achieved.

An Army in Neat Formation and With a Brand New Face

A modernized revolutionary army must be at the same time a standardized army. Comrade Mao Zedong said: So-called standardization means unified command, unified systems, unified staff organization, unified discipline, and unified training, and thus the realization of close coordination between various armed services to bring about a high degree of organization, planning, accuracy, and discipline. Standardization as such obviously cannot be realized, given times of war with separate fighting in a state of division. The founding of the PRC provided realistic conditions for the standardized construction of our Armed Forces. Immediately after the founding of the PRC, the People's Revolutionary Military Committee with Mao Zedong as its chairman proceeded with the unified staffing of the whole Army. The designations for the four major field armies were dropped. There were set up the Military Committee, six military regions—Northwest, Southwest, East China, Central South, North China and Northeast—under the jurisdiction of three headquarters, the naval force, the air force, and other new systems. Unprecedented unity in the history of Army building was achieved.

The enlistment system and the system of military ranks for officers and men are indispensable fundamental systems in a modern standardized army. On the basis of a unified establishment, our Army through adequate preparations introduced in 1955 the system of military ranks. The first "Regulations Governing the Enlistment of Officers of the Chinese PLA" were promulgated. It should be said that this was an important event of epoch-making significance in the history of Army building. The PRC had since then had its own marshals, generals, field officers, junior officers, and several millions of soldiers subject to unified ranks and grades. The enforcement of military ranks in 10 years had given an effective boost to the Army's unified command and unified action, had stimulated the standardization and systematization of the system of military ranks and management of the Army and organization of discipline, had greatly strengthened militarymen's sense of responsibility and sense of honor, and had aroused the spirit of militarymen driving themselves hard to get ahead and fighting bravely amidst hardships. This enabled the Army to be obviously strengthened in organization, planning, and accuracy of performance. Meanwhile, our country had carried out several major systems, including compulsory military service, and has established a large number of military, political, logistics and technical colleges and institutes, energetically starting standardized training. These measures had in a short period of a few years unified the country's Armed Forces along regular lines. There had been a further change in the original situation of the people's Armed Forces in various bases having their own sets of rules and practices of guerrilla fighting, making for a big step forward in our Army construction.

For reasons known to all, our Army's standardization effort followed a tortuous road in the 10 years after 1966. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the Central Military Commission presided over by proletarian revolutionaries led by Comrade Deng Xiaoping again emphatically called for strengthening the task of standardization in line with what Chairman Mao stressed as "five cases of control and four kinds of character" [0063 4827 0934 1840 wu tong si xing]. This enabled our Army construction to be put on the correct orbit of development. To counter the legacy of many years of a complicated and overstuffed Army establishment, the whole Army, under the leadership of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, directed the spearhead against "redundancy." In a short period of a few years, on the basis of streamlining efforts on many occasions, the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission called in 1985 made an important decision that shocked the world: The whole Army was to be reformed, reorganized, and streamlined, with its membership reduced by 1 million! This was a tremendous and arduous system-related task involving many aspects. Most important of them was the prior development of work for several hundreds of thousands of cadres released through the reorganization. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission and with the keen support of the people of the whole country, this task was completed in time. Streamlining and reform of the system went hand in hand, one stimulating the other. This enabled our Army's standardization to again reach a new stage. After reorganization, the number of personnel of the organs of our Army's three headquarters was cut by almost 50 percent. The original number of 11 military regions was reduced to 7 through amalgamation, with 31 units at and above the Army corp level and 4,054 units at and above the division and regiment levels abolished. People's Armed Forces units at county and city levels were placed under local control. For leading squads at various levels, the number of cadres in an auxiliary role was reduced. Seventy-six kinds of duties in organs and Army units were taken up by fighters in a change and not by cadres as before. The ratio between officers and men reached 1-3.3. The system of Army academies and institutes was made to further suit the needs of Army construction. A large number of land force group armies made up of members from various armed services were set up. Our country's national defense reserve forces system that combines the militia with the reserve force was then formed.

The year 1988 is an important one in the history of our Army's standardization. After an interruption of 23 years, our country in that year promulgated the "Regulations Governing Military Ranks for Officers of the Chinese PLA" and started officially enforcing the system of new military ranks from 1 October. From 1955 when the system of military ranks was introduced for the first time to 1988 when the land, naval, and air forces and the people's armed police units successively introduced new systems of military ranks and police ranks—it seems that history has gone through a cycle. But this is by no means

a return to what it originally was. It is instead a manifestation of progress in putting the Army on a still higher plane, and is an expression of the deepening of the Army reform. Since this reform, cadres in civilians posts have appeared for the first time in the ranks of our Army. They represent a sector with the greatest condensation of knowledge and with most stable work performance among our Army cadres. Therefore, as soon as they appear, they receive the understanding and respect of the whole Army, from top to bottom. The new system of military ranks is linked with the various features of our Army's construction in times of peace. Overall readjustments and reforms have been made in such respects as the establishment of grades, the determination of grades based on duties and of all military ranks, the authorization of the award of military ranks, and so forth. New enlistment regulations governing officers on active duty have drawn on the cream of three sets of enlistment regulations for officers promulgated respectively in 1955, 1963, and 1978. To counter the new situation confronting officers under conditions of reform and openness, many new policies have been formulated. They represent relatively perfect basic laws governing our Army's cadre management work. At the same time, there has been promulgated our Army's first "Enlistment Regulations Governing Active Soldiers of the Chinese PLA." These regulations combined with three sets of regulations on cadres' work have provided relatively systematic and perfect laws and provisions for the unified control and unified command of all members of the Army.

The standardization of the Army, fundamentally speaking, means putting things on the basis of regulations, systems, and laws. In the 1950's, Comrade Peng Dehuai in charge of the work of the Central Military Commission specially stressed: "Standardization calls for thoroughly unifying all aspects of the army on the basis of formal standards, or regulations and provisions." Beginning in the 1950's, our Army summed up, improved on, and upgraded our Army's wartime experiences and glorious traditions, successively drawing up and promulgating the "Internal Regulations," "Rules of Discipline," "Regulations Governing Formation," and a series of other regulations guaranteeing unified action, unified training, and unified management. Later, after repeated amendments, Chairman of the Military Commission Deng in 1984 again promulgated the "Rules of Discipline" and the "Internal Regulations." Then there were successively revised and promulgated a series of regulations and "Eight Don'ts," and other provisions and systems, including "Regulations Governing the Work of Conscription," "Regulations Governing Political Work," and "Regulations Governing the Work of the Command Headquarters." In the past few years, the comrades of the whole Army have resolutely carried out the guideline of strictly running the Army put forward by leading comrades of the Military Commission. They have acted on all matters according to rules and regulations, strengthened the cultivation of discipline, and established a normal order in regard to war preparations,

training, work, life, and so forth, enabling the whole Army and all armed forces of the country to achieve marked results in realizing standing formations and scientific management.

On 21 September 1949, Comrade Mao Zedong in an opening speech at the First Session of the CPPCC solemnly declared: "Our national defenses will be consolidated. No imperialist is allowed to again encroach upon our territory. On the basis of the PLA that has bravely stood the test, our People's Armed Forces will surely be preserved and developed. We will not only have a strong land force but also a strong air force and a strong navy." After 40 years of ceaseless efforts, we can proudly tell our predecessors that this great prediction by Chairman Mao has been basically realized! The Chinese nation is no longer one that can be imposed upon by anyone. Any plot of aggression and subversion against the PRC by imperialism or reactionary forces is doomed to failure, given our country's strong national defense forces! We fully know that there is still a long way to go in realizing the modernization of national defenses in the four-modernization effort. There is still the need for hard work in building a revolutionary, modernized, and standardized Army with Chinese features. We firmly believe that by relying on the firm leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, by relying on the full support of compatriots of all nationalities in the country, and by relying on the selfless struggle of the officers and men of the whole Army, we can surely overcome all difficulties and obstacles and steadily realize our own great goal.

Yang Baibing Outlines Grass-Roots Construction

HK2110072189 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 30 Sep 89 pp 1,2

[Speech by Yang Baibing (2799 4101 0393): "Basing Ourselves on a Grass-Roots Level, Performing Meritorious Deeds, and Making Contributions To Building a Modernized, Regularized, and Revolutionized Army"—A speech delivered at a report meeting on the advanced deeds of the outstanding officers and men of the whole Army at grass-roots level who make contribution to national defense held on 29 September 1989]

[Text] Comrades,

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, we hold here a report meeting on the advanced deeds of the outstanding officers and men of the whole Army at the grass-roots level who make contribution to our national defense. The speeches made by five comrades just now were very vivid and moving. We can see from them how the broad masses of cadres at the grass-roots level of the whole Army make contributions to our national defense, in their spirit of doing pioneering work strenuously, in their valuable contribution to strengthening our national defense build-up, and the enhancement of the glorious tradition of our party and Army by our servicemen of the new generation. For many years, the broad mass of our basic-level cadres of

the whole Army, including our cadres in civilian posts, and those who fight throughout the year on the borders, islands, and highland in particular, have based themselves upon the grass-roots level, struggled hard, quietly immersed themselves in hard work, devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the party cause, and made contributions in their own posts to strengthening the grass-roots building of the Army, and accomplished various tasks outstandingly. More than 200 advanced figures from the grass-roots level who have come to Beijing on invitation to participate in our National Day celebration, are the outstanding representatives of more than 200,000 basic-level cadres of the whole Army. Here, on behalf of the headquarters of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the PLA General Political Department and the PLA General Logistics Department, I extend my congratulations to comrades who came to Beijing on invitation, and express my sincere thanks and cordial regards to the broad masses of our basic-level cadres who are fighting on the frontline in the building of the Army, their family members, and children!

After the strategic change of the guidance thinking for the building of our Army, in 1986 the Central Military Commission made a strategic decision on vigorously grasping grass-roots strategies. Over the past 3 years or so, party committees, leaders, and organs of the entire Army at all levels have gradually shifted their work focus to the grass-roots level. They have done a lot of work in grasping and laying a foundation at the grass-roots level. Thinking of serving, and grasping the grass-roots level has become a general practice of the entire Army. After the Central Military Commission approved and promulgated the "Outline for the Grass-Roots Building of the Army" formulated by the headquarters of the PLA General Staff, the PLA General Political Department, and the PLA General Logistics Department, there was a unified basis for the grass-roots building of the whole Army. Over the past 1 year or so since the implementation of the "outline" on a trial basis, a general situation of the leading organs guiding the grass-roots units in accordance with the "outline," and the grass-roots units promoting the building of companies on the basis of the "outline" has gradually occurred. Thanks to concerted efforts made by the entire Army over the past few years, many gratifying changes have taken place in the building on the grass-roots level. The broad masses of our soldiers and cadres have further enhanced their political and ideological consciousness. The role of fighting bastions of the grass-roots party branches and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members have been increased markedly. The work style and the enforcement of discipline has been strengthened. The material and cultural life of our troops has also been improved. A favorable situation of the steady development of the grass-roots building of the whole Army has occurred. The enhancement of the building at the grass-roots level of the entire Army as a whole has effectively ensured the fulfillment of various tasks such as war preparations, patrol, combat for self-defense, military training, production and construction, dealing with emergencies and providing

disaster relief, and so on. It is appropriate to say that the current struggle to stop turmoil and quell the counter-revolutionary rebellion was an all-around test for the grass-roots building over the past few years. The units of the whole Army, and the broad masses of our basic-level cadres, and soldiers of the martial law enforcement troops in particular, have taken a firm and clear-cut stand, fought bravely, endured humiliation in order to carry out their important mission, and made outstanding contributions to defending the party and the socialist People's Republic. They have withstood the severe test of blood and fire, and life and death as well. A number of heroic "bodyguards of the Republic," and heroic collectives have come to the fore. They have been highly appraised by Chairman Deng of the Military Commission, and warmly praised by people of various nationalities throughout the country. Facts have shown that the policy decision of the Central Military Commission on grasping the grass-roots level is completely correct, and that our troops have succeeded in their grass-root building in recent years.

The achievements made by our Army in its grass-roots level building are due to the correct leadership of the Central Military Commission, and the concerted efforts made by party committees, leaders, and organs at all levels, and cadres and soldiers as well. In particular, these achievements have contained the hard work, talent, and wisdom of numerous basic-level cadres. Although they are working in different posts and their advanced deeds are also different, they possess one characteristic in common: "Basing themselves on the grass-roots level and performing meritorious deeds." This characteristic has fully demonstrated their advanced thinking and deeds. This is also the sincere expectations and demand of the Military Commission and the Three General Headquarters [the Headquarters of the PLA General Staff, the PLA General Political Department, and the PLA General Logistics Department] for all basic-level cadres of the whole Army.

"Basing oneself on the grass-roots level and performing meritorious deeds" is demanded by the modernization, regularization, and revolutionization of our Army. Grass-roots level is the basis of our troops. During a peacetime period, it is companies which perform their duties on the frontline. This was also the case during the period of wars. Only by promoting the grass-roots building of our troops in a consolidated and firm way can we ensure that the entire troops have their own combat capacity. The experiences of our Army in the past several decades have proved the following truth: Laying a good foundation and promoting grass-roots building is a matter of fundamental importance in the building of our Army. To establish a modernized, regularized, and revolutionized Army with Chinese characteristics, we must do a lot of work. What we must constantly do is grasp our building at the grass-root level. No matter how our weapons and facilities will develop in the future, the combat capacity of our Army is still determined by the combat effectiveness of our troops on

the frontline. The key to our success in promoting our building at the grass-roots level lies in our cadres. Our basic-level cadres must settle down in grass-roots units, love their own posts, and do their work well with all their hearts and their might. Only thus can the demand of the Military Commission and the Three General Headquarters on building at the grass-roots level be truly satisfied. "Basing oneself on the grass-roots level and performing meritorious deeds" is what revolutionary servicemen who have ideals and aspirations must choose and seek. Generally speaking, the conditions in some grass-roots units are comparatively hard. In some grass-roots units on the borders, islands, and highland, the conditions are worse, and the work there is more strenuous. Although the Military Commission and the Three General Headquarters have tried by every possible means to improve the working and living conditions in the grass-roots units, a fairly great number of grass-roots units are still facing considerable difficulties. Therefore, basing oneself on the grass-roots level to accomplish something magnificent means enduring hardship, working devotedly, and making sacrifices. This is precisely the reason why the occupation of a revolutionary serviceman is lofty. Revolutionary servicemen who have ideals and aspirations must work in places where they are needed, and struggle in places where the conditions are hard. They must fulfill their lofty ideals through working in a down-to-earth manner at the grass-roots level. "Basing oneself at the grass-root level and performing meritorious deeds" is the only way that outstanding people in our Army must follow when they are growing. Grass-roots units are a major classroom in which our servicemen learn various kinds of knowledge, and qualified personnel of our Army are trained. Throwing oneself into the grass-roots units means actively participating in the building of the troops. Taking roots in the grass-roots units means taking roots in the soil for the growth of the qualified personnel of our Army. People are truly steeled at the grass-roots level. When one throws himself into a grass-roots unit, one will become familiar with the soldiers, enrich his knowledge, temper himself, and increase his own working capability. This will lay a solid foundation for his growth in the future. Of course, we are now still facing numerous problems and difficulties in our grass-roots building. However, cadres who can accomplish something magnificent grow in the course of overcoming difficulties and solving problems. Each and every grass-roots cadre in the whole Army who has ideals and aspirations, and intends to accomplish something magnificent must be determined to take roots at the grass-roots level, ardently love their work, and devote themselves to the cause of our national defense.

To "base oneself at the grass-roots level and perform meritorious deeds," one must do as outstanding basic-level cadres of the entire Army have done, and always firmly stick to a correct political orientation. Our outstanding basic-level cadres who have come to Beijing to participate in our National Day activities attach importance to studying revolutionary theories in their work during ordinary times. They show their political

staunchness in front of major issues of principle. When the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization spread unchecked, and when various kinds of erroneous opinions were attacking the party, they persisted in using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to educate the troops. Cadres and soldiers in the relevant grass-roots units take a firm and clear-cut stand to consciously keep in line with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically, and in their actions. We must realize that in our country the struggle between the four upholds and bourgeois liberalization, and between "peaceful evolution" and anti-"peaceful evolution" will exist for a long time. This is a struggle which concerns the life and death of our party and country. The PLA as a pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship plays a special role and assumes an important responsibility for defending our country. No matter how the situation might change and how complicated the situation might become, each and every basic-level cadre in our Army must unswervingly be loyal to the party, the motherland, and the people. He must be politically qualified forever.

To "base oneself at the grass-roots level and perform meritorious deeds," one must do as those outstanding grass-roots cadres have done, and possess a lofty character of selfless devotion. Those outstanding grass-roots cadres, who have come to Beijing to participate in our National Day activities, have a valuable character. In other words, they can handle correctly and effectively relations between loss and gain, between life and death, and between their "small families" and their "big family." They work in the grass-roots units for a long time without attracting public attention, quietly immerse themselves in hard work, disregard their personal fame and gain, and are willing to make sacrifices. They devote all their energies to the grass-roots building. Some of them have even broken down from constant overwork. All this has shown their lofty aspirations. Many of them have not fulfilled their duty to their parents, wives, and children. But as basic-level cadres, they have faithfully carried out their obligations. They are good sons and daughters of the party, and qualified Communist Party members and revolutionary servicemen. All our basic-level cadres must do as they have done to "disregard personal fame and gain, and attach importance to the party cause." Whatever happens, they must put the interests of the party and the people above everything else, and be willing to exert their greatest efforts to promote the grass-roots building of our Army.

To "base oneself on the grass-roots level, and perform meritorious deeds," one must do as those outstanding basic-level cadres have done to vigorously carry forward the spirit of struggling hard. Some of the basic-level cadres who are now in Beijing participating in our National Day activities come from the highlands, the "forbidden zone of life," some are from islands far from the mainland, some are from the remote and sparsely-populated border region, and some are from the desolate and poor mountain valleys. The hardship and difficulties suffered by many of these comrades are unimaginable.

Under such circumstances, they carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "particularly enduring hardship, exercising unusual restraint, and fighting extraordinarily hard." They carry on a tenacious struggle, and dare to make progress.

As some comrades have pointed out, "They persist in taking roots at the grass-roots level, which is even too hard for a drill steel to penetrate." Some comrades have been working at the grass-roots level for more than 10 or 20 years. They have devoted the prime of their lives to the grass-root level, and our national defense undertaking, and have made unusual achievements. They have fully embodied the spirit of arduous struggle of our Army. Such spirit is our precious heritage. We needed it in the past, need it now, and will also need it in the future. In particular, under the present condition that the economy of our country has not been fully developed, and that our military expenditure is still insufficient, it is particularly necessary for us to carry forward such spirit. Making use of the existing conditions, we must give play to our initiative and creativity. We must not wait for aid, or rely on other countries. On the contrary, we must struggle hard, overcome difficulties, and promote our grass-roots building, and the building of our Army.

To "base oneself at grass-roots level and perform meritorious deeds," one must do as those outstanding basic-level cadres have done to learn and master the skill of doing the work at grass-root level. Those outstanding basic-level cadres who are now in Beijing to take part in our National Day activities have been working at grass-root level for a long time. They have accumulated fairly rich knowledge and experience in their work. They are good at commanding the troops and management work, and have made first-rate achievements at their own posts. There are a score, or more than a hundred people in a grass-roots unit. To administer the unit well and turn it into a staunch collective which has a solid foundation and powerful combat effectiveness, and can successfully accomplish various tasks and stand various tests, our basic-level cadres must be of very good quality. To be a good basic-level cadre, one must not only have the aspirations and enthusiasm of devoting oneself wholeheartedly to the national defense undertaking, and taking root at grass-roots level, but also possess the capability of commanding the Army, and carrying out administrative, educational, and military training work. Therefore, all basic-level cadres who are determined to achieve something magnificent at the grass-roots level must strengthen their study. They must work hard to study theories, vocational knowledge, technology, and management skills. Political cadres must be able to handle military affairs and administrative work. Military and logistic cadres must learn to do political work. All basic-level cadres must work hard to become all-rounders of the work at the grass-roots level. Those "veteran workers" at grass-roots level must constantly enrich and update their knowledge in accordance with the development of the situation. They must also enrich and develop their own experiences. Those new basic-level cadres must exert their efforts to study hard, and

conform themselves with the demand of the work at grass-roots level as early as possible. When one is assigned to a certain post, one must wholeheartedly devote oneself to the post, ardently love one's work, and be an expert in the field.

To "base oneself at grass-roots level and perform meritorious deeds," one must do as those outstanding basic-level cadres have done to set a good example and take the lead in doing everything. Those outstanding basic-level cadres who are now in Beijing to participate in our National Day activities have manifested a marked characteristic, namely, they have always played an exemplary role, and their image is good. In daily life and work, they always show concern for every soldier. They love their soldiers and command the Army with a profound comradely affection. They always take the lead in accomplishing various tasks, and doing difficult work. At a critical moment, they are always in the van fighting for the revolution. While handling various kinds of problems, they are impartial and honest. They are men of moral integrity. With regard to matters concerning personal interests, they always set strict demands on themselves. They disregard their own fame and gain, and are so devoted to public service as to forget their own interests. They are respected and esteemed by cadres and soldiers because of their exemplary role. Just as some comrades have said: "The prestige of basic-level cadres is not bestowed upon by the higher authorities. It is not brought about by their posts either. It is acquired through being closely associated with soldiers, and their exemplary role." Basic-level cadres are persons who directly command the troops. Their words and deeds can produce great influence over soldiers. Therefore, all basic-level cadres must set demand on themselves, and set a good example. When they ask some soldiers to do something, they must do the thing first. They must be leaders in reality as well as in name.

Strengthening grass-roots construction and laying a solid foundation for the troops is an important guidance thinking of the Central Military Commission for the building of the Army during the new period. It is also a regular task of the party committees, leaders, and organs at all levels. No matter how our work has changed, and how strenuous our tasks will become, we must always lay the emphasis of our work on the grass-roots level, and devote our main efforts to the grass-roots level. Leading organs must firmly foster the idea of serving grass-roots level. They must truly be eager to think of the things which the grass-roots units are thinking, to meet their needs, and to help them. They must follow a down-to-earth manner to help grass-roots units overcome weak links, and solve practical problems. Leading organs must pay attention to grass-roots level, and do their work in a thoroughgoing way. They must adopt scientific methods and work carefully. We must truly ensure that party committees will be responsible for grasping overall work, whereas organs must grasp specific work. The whole Army must be of one mind to implement the plan to lay a solid foundation at the grass-roots level.

Comrades, under the guidance of the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the great cause of our socialist modernization is progressing vigorously after going through a test of quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Our Army is carrying out a glorious mission, and shouldering heavy responsibilities for promoting its own building. Under the correct leadership of the Central Military Commission, we must closely unite around the party Central Committee. Guided by the "Outline for the Grass-Roots Building of the Army," we will strengthen the grass-roots building of our Army, and enhance our combat effectiveness in an all-around way. We must make efforts to strive for training more Lei Feng-type revolutionary servicemen "who have ideals and morals, are better educated, and observe discipline," and turning our Army into a modernized, regularized, and revolutionized Army!

Wishing our comrades a happy festival and good health!

Wishing you also new and still greater success in the building of the troops!

Air Force Units Praised for Quelling 'Rebellion'

HK2310031789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Oct 89 p 2

[XINHUA report by Sun Maoqing (1327 5399 1987): "Air Force Units and Individuals in Beijing Commended for Performing Meritorious Services in Quelling the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)—Air Force organs and units stationed in the capital held a meeting today to commend units and individuals who performed meritorious services in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital.

Fifty-five units and individuals were commended at the meeting. As soon as an order was given, some of them immediately set out to splendidly accomplish the urgent task of airlifting the martial law troops to Beijing. Through elaborate organization and meticulous command, some of them ensured that the martial law units of the Air Force were the first to arrive at Tiananmen Square to join in the clearing of the square. Some risked hardship and danger to set a precedent by flying helicopters at a very low altitude in the city proper. Some gave first aid to the wounded, hastily repaired vehicles, and protected weapons, without regard for their personal safety. Some tried by every possible means to provide logistics support to the martial law troops.

Air Force Commander Wang Hai and Commissar Zhu Guang called on the vast numbers of commanders and fighters of the Air Force to learn from the advanced units and individuals who emerged in large numbers in the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Economic & Agricultural

Materials Minister Addresses Supply Situation

OW2410144889 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1304 GMT 23 Oct 89

[By reporter Xu Kehong (1776 0344 3163); Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)—What is the situation in material supplies in China at present? In regard to this question, this reporter recently visited Materials Minister Liu Suinian.

Liu Suinian said: First, we must realize that the situation in materials supply is generally good right now. After 1 year of improvement and rectification, the trend of sharp contradictions between supply and demand in the supply of capital goods has been reversed. Changes have taken place in the situation of a dwindling volume of products in stock, skyrocketing commodity prices, and a chaotic market order. Particular attention has been paid to implementing the state industrial policy regarding materials supply. This has helped to meet the needs of the major production and construction projects. In the distribution of materials this year, the state has satisfied the needs of those industries which have to fulfill mandatory production targets in producing energy, transportation facilities, important raw and other materials, and power generating equipment. The state has also supplied the needs of the 203 key construction projects that are under way, and made arrangements for the supply of materials used for farming and farm machinery, as well as for raw materials for the light industrial market. All this has played a positive role in stabilizing the market and developing the national economy.

In addition, there are more production sources in the country. The output of coal, rolled steel, 10 varieties of non-ferrous metals, soda ash, caustic soda, and cement between January and August this year has either reached or exceeded the level of the same period last year. It is expected that by the end of this year, China will be able to fulfill or overfulfill the production targets of major raw and other materials. The state has also imported more greatly needed raw and other materials, while succeeding in controlling exports. All this is conducive to further improving domestic supply and stabilizing the national economy.

Due to our efforts to reduce investments in fixed assets, curtail the rate of industrial growth, partially readjust the product mix and reduce the excessively high rate of consumption, the sale of some expensive consumer goods, such as refrigerators and washing machines and some types of machinery, have become sluggish. The production of such expensive consumer goods has also dipped. The consumption of staple raw and other materials in society, such as coal, rolled steel and lumber, has also relatively dropped.

In the opinion of Liu Suinian, there are five major problems in the materials supply work:

1. The supply of materials to fulfill mandatory state plans is not being done well. Poor work is done in delivering goods. Those who have to use state provided materials have strong complaints about this. At present, some enterprises are not serious about fulfilling state plans. In their own interests, they disregard the overall requirements and delay or refuse to fulfill mandatory state plans using one excuse or another. From January to August, the rate of fulfillment of the state's purchase contracts dropped by 6.2 percent for rolled steel and 1.5 percent for coal compared with the corresponding period of last year. At the same time, there was a big increase in the quantity of materials sold by enterprises through their own channels.

2. Sales made by enterprises themselves are not reasonably arranged. More often than not, transactions are concluded with the highest bidder. This has helped cause blind development of supply work.

3. Of the materials supplied under the state distribution plan, an increased portion is distributed at high prices. For example, 26.7 percent of the rolled steel in the state distribution plan is distributed at high prices. In the case of nonferrous metals, high price items account for 48.5 percent of the distribution plan. The general reaction from the users is that this is a hard burden to bear. The high price materials not only increase the cost of production, but also affect the price of products along the line of production.

4. Supply departments are short of funds and are incapable of regulating and controlling the supply of materials. At present, temporary slack sales have appeared for certain industrial chemicals, automobiles, lumber, and cold-rolled thin steel plates. Despite the intention to protect the enterprises' production, supply departments are generally short of funds and cannot purchase these items from enterprises. They cannot fulfill the function of regulating supplies through buying and selling.

5. The flow of materials has yet to be radically improved. Striking problems are: There are too many units engaged in the materials supply business. These units are too poor in quality. Progress made in improvement and rectification is not ideal. In some cases, there is no clear line separating what is permissible and what is disallowed by policy.

Forecasting next year's economic situation, Liu Suinian said: In 1990, we will further adjust our economic structure and continue to implement a tightening policy with regard to financial expenditure and the extension of credit loans. For this reason, the number of new capital construction projects will be further reduced, and the slackness in sales of high quality consumer goods is expected to last for some time. However, the gap between total supply and demand will be gradually narrowed. There will be a further improvement of the situation of supply versus demand. Although the supply

and demand situation may vary from case to case, a basic balance will be achieved between total supply and demand.

According to this minister, however, our country's problem of total demand exceeding total supply cannot be radically changed within a short period of time. Because of this, the supply work and the work of balancing supply and demand will remain arduous next year. Effective measures will be required to ensure the fulfillment of the heavy supply task for the development of the national economy. In this regard, Liu Suinian pointed out the need to raise the seriousness and the sense of discipline in fulfilling the mandatory state plans for the supply of materials. The state should appropriately centralize the control of important materials and increase its capability of making macro arrangements for materials supply so as to meet the requirements for key projects. Measures should also be taken to limit unreasonable consumption. In addition, he stressed that continued efforts be made to screen and rectify major supply units, especially those operated by government organizations, non-governmental groups, collectives, and individuals. Resolute measures should be taken to close down those units that are not aimed at doing supply work but that engage in illegal buying and selling to make colossal profits. Measures should also be adopted to promote direct contact between production units and those requiring their products.

Tax Revenues From Private Sector Increase

*OW2410151889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1431 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Tax revenues from China's private businesses jumped 50 percent in the first nine months of this year. The government has already collected 8.896 billion yuan.

According to an official from the State Administration of Taxation, tax revenues from the private sector are expected to hit 12 billion yuan this year, three billion more than the nine billion yuan collected last year.

The official attributed the tax revenue increase to the crackdown on tax evasion launched since last February against private businesses.

Tax evaders have been forced to cough up hundreds of thousands of yuan in back taxes.

In east China's Shandong Province alone, 1,200 private business owners were found to owe more than 10,000 yuan each in back taxes, and 23 were found to have evaded more than 100,000 yuan.

By the end of last month, the state had also collected a 400 million yuan in personal income taxes, 4.5 times more than the same period last year.

Fuel Prices, Shortage Complicates Bus Travel

*OW2510022389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0201 GMT 25 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Increased railway fares have prompted travellers to take to the road in China, or more likely, the highways, "CHINA DAILY" reports today.

Transportation departments in Shandong Province report a 10 percent increase in bus passengers since the 120-percent rise in rail fares on September 5.

Transportation companies had to add extra buses to handle the increase in passengers taking to the road.

Since then, inter-province routes have been opened.

Fuel shortages, however, are complicating matters.

These bus companies need 50 percent more fuel than they are getting, the paper says.

The lack is not that great, said an official from the Ministry of Communications. Instead there is a sufficient supply of petrol on the market at a negotiated price, but these bus companies say there is a shortage when, in fact, they cannot afford the market price.

The state-set price of gasoline is about 700 yuan (189 U.S. dollars) per ton, but the negotiated price could reach as high as 2,400 (648 U.S. dollars) per ton, the official said.

The state supplies only a limited amount of fuel oil at a fixed price, which is far from that is needed.

For instance, a company that consumed 100 tons of fuel in 1982, will be allotted the same amount by the state every year regardless of the number of vehicles it has bought in the meantime.

The ministry official suggested two possible solutions to the problem: supplying more fuel at state rates or raising bus fares.

All transportation companies throughout the country are now facing the fuel shortage.

As a result, transport enterprises in Shandong are running a deficit of about 180 million yuan (48.6 million U.S. dollars), the paper says.

Enterprise managers say they hope the state adopts preferential policies to help them overcome their difficulties.

Song Jian Advocates Large-Scale Agriculture

*OW2410150489 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No 18, 25 Sep 89 pp 19-20*

[Article by Ren Xianliang (0117 6343 5328): "Support Large-Scale Agricultural Development With Large-scale Scientific and Technological Programs—An Interview

With Song Jian, Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission"]

[Text] When the fourth national scientific and technological "spark" conference took place in Lanzhou last August, Song Jian, minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, called on all scientists and technicians in the country to support large-scale agricultural development by launching large-scale scientific and technological programs. This is a significant strategic plan for expediting China's agricultural development, because it may lead Chinese peasants to shake off the natural economic bondage. With this idea in mind, I decided to interview Song Jian.

Comrade Song Jian was extremely busy. As a special representative to the meeting, I could only talk to him whenever and wherever a little time was available. Comrade Song Jian is kind and approachable, and our conversations proceeded in a very unrestrained atmosphere. He said: Soon after the 1980's began, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council set the strategic guideline that "science and technology must serve the needs of economic construction, and economic construction must depend upon science and technology." Guided by this policy, Chinese scientists and technicians have increased from 4.6 million in 1979 to more than 9.6 million in 1988, and the number of senior experts (associate professors and higher) increased from 50,000 to more than 700,000. Among the more than 4 million scientists and technicians working on the industrial and agricultural front today, there are nearly 1 million scientists and technicians engaged in tackling key technical issues, disseminating science and technology, and boosting agricultural output in the rural areas. Because of their support, China's gross national product increased 1.5 times, and the national income increased 1.43 times during the 1979-1988 period. With the exception of cereal crops, the output of all farming and aquicultural operations at least doubled during that period. People can also see the power of science and technology from the actual economic growth.

"Why is it necessary now to stress support for large-scale agricultural development by launching large-scale scientific and technological programs?"

Comrade Song Jian said: "We need to support large-scale agricultural development by launching large-scale scientific and technological programs because, in order to satisfy the nation's growing need for agricultural goods—and especially to boost the output of cereal crops—we cannot possibly achieve a breakthrough without the support of scientific and technological departments, such as those in charge of water conservancy, mechanical engineering, chemical industry, electronics, bioengineering, and ecological science. We also need the application of computer technology in agriculture. Modern agriculture no longer merely means farming in the traditional sense. It is a large-scale operation incorporating farming, breeding, processing, producing, supplying, and marketing. This being the case, it must have the support of

scientists and technicians working in all trades and professions, as well as the coordination and support of all nonagricultural sectors. This is what we mean by supporting large-scale agricultural development with large-scale scientific and technological programs."

Following the restructuring of the management of scientific and technical personnel, the nation's technical contracts are often restricted by the division of responsibility between specialized departments if these contracts are fulfilled individually. If each of these agricultural, forestry, irrigation, mechanical engineering, electronics, and chemical engineering departments goes its own way, the dissemination of major scientific and technical achievements is difficult. In recent years, many groups undertaking technical contracts have been set up in various parts of the country. Working in coordination with relevant departments in performing various types of specialized services, these groups have achieved good results incomparable to the past. Comrade Song Jian is full of praise for this idea. He said: The groups set up in Hebei to undertake agricultural technical contracts, the groups set up in Tongyu County in Jilin to develop castor oil production, the company in Fujian engaged in the development of edible mushrooms, and the group in Guangxi to develop ramie production show that, in order to achieve greater, overall results in boosting agricultural production, large-scale scientific and technological programs should be launched to support large-scale agricultural development.

"How are we going to establish a scientific and technological system to support large-scale agricultural development?" I asked.

Comrade Song Jian said: First, we should develop a system in the rural areas under which agricultural production is genuinely supported by science and technology. Second, the system must be able to accumulate funds needed for development, upgrading scientific and technological expertise and equipment, and expanding production. Third, this system must be able to attract proficient personnel to work in the rural areas and have the capacity for retaining these personnel. Fourth, it should have the capacity for exploring the market, absorbing new technology, expanding services, and satisfying market demands. Fifth, it should be well-organized and have sound regulations and scientific management. If these requirements are met, a rational scientific and technological system can be set up in the rural areas to meet the needs.

According to Comrade Song Jian, with the approval of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the nation's scientific and technological programs are divided into three levels:

The first level includes scientific and technological work directly serving the current economic construction, major economic construction projects, programs drawn up and executed by government departments to tackle key technical issues, the spark program, the Prairie Fire

program, the bumper harvest program, and programs for propagating scientific achievements, as well as all the scientific and technological programs drawn up by various central departments and people's governments at all levels. The second level includes the "863" plan, which has been successfully carried out for tracking and developing high technology and new technology, the Torch Program for expediting the development of high technology industries, and plans drawn up by various central departments for developing and applying high technology. The third level is basic research. Beginning this year, the state will gradually increase its investment in all these programs. Comrade Song Jian stressed that, in addition to those programs at the first level, basic research and the development of new technology should also lean toward the agricultural sector and contribute to agricultural development.

Toward the end of the interview, Comrade Song Jian said confidently that supporting large-scale agricultural development by launching large-scale scientific and technical programs is essential for ensuring greater agricultural growth in the next 10 to 20 years. He said that this requires all departments and all trades and professions to fully understand the significance of revitalizing agricultural production and support it in terms of manpower and financial and material resources.

State Measures Regulate Use of Grain Coupons

HK2510040389 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 9 Oct 89 p 3

[Article From XINXI RIBAO of 9 September 1989: "The Ministry of Commerce Works out Regulations on the Use of National Grain Coupons"]

[Text] Recently the Ministry of Commerce worked out three regulations concerning some localities' refusal to accept national grain coupons.

The use of national grain coupons for trans-provincial business trips, family visits, travels, schooling, training, and construction projects should be guaranteed provided the amount of grain and its relevant processed products purchased with these coupons is reasonable.

To prevent speculation in grain by means of national grain coupons, people who buy grain with these coupons should possess the relevant certificates.

The supply of grain should be guaranteed for local people who buy grain with national grain coupons, provided the amount of grain they buy is reasonable and the purpose to use the grain is proper; if the amount of grain they buy is too large and no appropriate reason is given, such purchase may be declined, but persuasion is necessary in this connection.

Economists Call for Developing Western Lands

OW2410144589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1307 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)—An analysis by the State Council's Development Research Center and the State Statistical Bureau's Industrial and Transport Department of China's 500 largest industrial enterprises in 1988, made public recently by GUANLI SHIJI, shows that China's largest industrial enterprises are distributed mainly in the east and coastal areas, emerging as a terraced distribution from east to west.

Of these 500 largest industrial enterprises, 317 are in the 12 provinces and cities in the east and the coastal areas, accounting for 63.4 percent of the total. Their industrial output value accounts for 66.4 percent of the total output value of the 500 enterprises, while their sales volume and amount of taxes and profits account for 66.7 and 60.1 percent, respectively. Of the 317 enterprises, 56 are in Liaoning Province and 55 are in Shanghai. The total industrial output value, sales volume, and amount of taxes and profits of these enterprises account for one-fourth of those of the 500 enterprises. There are 25 such enterprises in the 6 provinces and autonomous regions in the west. They account for 5 percent of the total 500, and their industrial output value accounts for 4.5 percent; their sales volume, 4 percent; and their amount of taxes and profits is 3.7 percent of those of the 500 enterprises.

A number of economists have noted that the research results show that industrial distribution is seriously unbalanced in China. They suggested that while enhancing the role of the traditional industrial bases in Liaoning and Shanghai, efforts should be made to exploit and utilize the energy and other resources of western China and, in future economic development, to give priority to social and economic development in China's western region between the end of this century and the beginning of the 21st century, in order to achieve coordinated development in various regions.

Grain Crops Benefit Inner Mongolia, Ningxia Hui

OW2510020789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0150 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Hohhot, October 25 (XINHUA)—"Grain growing has little risk and yields more profit"—this has been the experience of peasants at the bend of the Yellow River in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Bian Zhixin, head of Ulantuk Township near Linhe City in the area, said that because the government has encouraged the peasants to grow grain and has poured investment into it, the peasants have developed greater enthusiasm to grow food crops in recent years.

Since 1984, national grain output has wavered at around 400 million tons. Bian said that was due to the

decreasing investment in agriculture and the irrationally low grain prices a few years ago.

In recent years, he said, things began to change. In the rural areas of Linhe City, agricultural investment increased considerably this year. The money was used to transform low-yielding farmland, open up wasteland and provide agricultural extension services. Grain output has increased by 50 million kilograms over last year.

Zhang Xiangming, a peasant in Ulantuk Town, said that he has gathered a bumper harvest of 14,000 kilograms of grain this year. He has sold 5,800 kilograms of wheat to the state, twice his quota.

Zhang, who has been a leader in his village for several years, said the peasants are pragmatic now and do not blindly follow planning.

Several years ago, Zhang said, the government urged the peasants to plant more food crops, but they were reluctant because grain prices were too low. The state purchasing prices for wheat and corn were only 0.46 and 0.26 yuan per kilogram.

The government has readjusted grain prices. The prices of wheat and corn have been increased to 0.96 and 0.59 yuan per kilogram. Zhang now earns an extra 7,000 yuan a year.

The government also encourages the peasants to apply advanced science and technology in agricultural production. The peasants can get advice and instructions from agricultural experts if they want.

Under the instruction of agronomists, Zhang learned to interplant maize with wheat. On a hectare of land he can now reap 5,250 kilograms of wheat and 7,500 kilograms of maize worth 15,000 yuan.

Zhang says growing cash crops is risky, because the prices of cash crops vary according to market. For a few years, he had planted sunflowers and beets on 60 percent of his contracted land. In the first year, he earned some money. But, as more people began to grow sunflowers, the price dropped. He could no longer make a profit.

Zhang said that by listening to radio and watching TV, the peasants know that the grain shortage can not be solved in a short time. Because they are certain the state will continue to protect grain prices and encourage the peasants to grow food crops, more and more peasants have begun to plant grains.

Zhang now has a tractor and some other farm tools worth more than 24,000 yuan. He wants to buy another tractor. Recently, he contracted another 24 mu (about 1.6 hectares) and opened up 16 mu (over one hectare) wasteland.

Zhang said, "Now that the agriculture policy has improved, we peasants needn't worry that grain can't be sold."

A local official said that the peasants and the state-run farms will all enlarge the area sown in grain crops next year. They have already begun to prepare seed, fertilizers and insecticides.

The official said that more than two million mu (about 133,000 hectares) will be reclaimed next year in the area.

Peasants To Expand Crop Acreage in Fall, Winter

OW2410122289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1305 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)—According to news provided by the State Statistical Bureau, rural social and economic investigation teams made a sampling of investigations of more than 43,000 peasant households in 394 counties in 13 main summer grain producing provinces and municipalities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu. The teams asked peasants about their plans for planting crops in autumn and winter this year. The results showed that the more than 43,000 peasant households plan to plant autumn and winter crops with a total acreage of 246,000 mu, an increase of 2.4 percent as compared with the 240,000 mu of planted crops in 1988.

North Region

Hebei Secretary Xing Restates Party Line

SK2010051989 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Sep 89 p 2

["Excerpts" of the summary speech made by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, at the study meeting of prefectural, city, and county (district) party committee secretaries entitled "Comprehensively and Accurately Implement the Party's Basic Line and Wage the Struggle Against Bourgeois Liberalization on a Profound and Long-Term Basis"]

[Text] According to the opinions given by the provincial party committee through discussions, with the focus on the main subject of waging the struggle against bourgeois liberalization on a profound and long-term basis, and in line with the spirit of cool-headedly considering the past and the future, I will say a few words about my study experiences in ideological and political spheres.

1. To uphold the four cardinal principles, we must unswervingly wage the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Just as Comrade Xiaoping pointed out, the crux of the political turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion is the confrontation between the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization. The essence of the incident is a political struggle between two roads, between two kinds of fate, and between two kinds of future. This is a question that our country must decide—which course to follow. The four cardinal principles form the most essential features of our country's political, economic, and cultural systems; they are also the historical choice made by the people of our country during the long-term revolutionary struggle over the past 100 years or so; and they are a foundation for building our country. If any one of the four cardinal principles is shaken, the entire socialist modernization cause and the common cornerstone with which the people of the whole country are united will be shaken. To uphold the four cardinal principles, we must oppose bourgeois liberalization. Over the past years, particularly during the incident, typical representatives who advocate bourgeois liberalization viciously attacked and resisted the four cardinal principles, and concocted an extremely reactionary political program; that is, they advocated economically capitalist privatization, advocated politically bourgeois parliamentary democracy and a multi-party system, and advocated ideologically and culturally the ideology that the West advocates. Their aims are to topple the Communist Party, to overthrow the socialist system, to build China into an anti-socialist bourgeois republic, and to make our country become, once again, a dependency of the big Western capitalist countries. The bloody lesson told us that we must unswervingly wage the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in order to uphold the four cardinal principles and build China into a culturally advanced, powerful, democratic, socialist modernized country.

The cause of bourgeois liberalization has profound international background and domestic sources. The socialist system is worked out as an antithesis of the capitalist system. Since the first socialist country was established in the Soviet Union through the Great October Socialist Revolution, the international bourgeoisie has constantly attempted to use two means, such as military force and "peaceful evolution," to topple and eliminate the new-born socialist systems. After their failure in armed intervention, they have placed even more emphasis on adopting the means of "peaceful evolution" to try in vain to "win a victory without joining the war." Particularly, over a period of time, taking advantage of the international relaxed situation and the difficulties temporarily ahead of the socialist countries in the course of development and reforms, the reactionary forces of the United States and the Western countries have further enhanced their "peaceful" infiltration. As a result, the struggle between two kinds of social systems and between two kinds of ideological systems has become further sharpened and complicated. China is a key target for their enforcement of the "peaceful evolution" strategy. They actively supported such political reactionaries as Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang, and Liu Binyan to create disturbances in China; they cultivated Wang Bingzhang and Hu Ping to set up a reactionary organization named the "China Democratic Alliance" in the United States; and they also support the reactionary forces in Taiwan and Hong Kong to use their parliaments and international human rights and amnesty organizations to bring pressure on us. During the current turmoil and rebellion, they became even more brazen, gave support to the domestic reactionary forces from various fields, set off a counterrevolutionary upsurge internationally, and provided an "umbrella" for some prominent figures engaging in bourgeois liberalization. These facts show that bourgeois liberalization is the inevitable outcome of the strategy of "peaceful evolution" pursued by the international monopoly capitalist class. Viewing the domestic situation, we can see that since the founding of New China, there have always been hostile forces which have vainly attempted to overthrow the Communist Party's leadership as well as the socialist systems. In the period right after the founding of the PRC, our struggle against these reactionary forces was manifested as a massive class struggle. After the exploiting class was eliminated, class struggle was no longer the major contradiction of the society of our country. However, the original antiparty and antisocialism elements who failed to be transformed will not voluntarily step down from the stage of history; at the initial stage of our country's socialism, there is still the ground and condition for producing new exploiting elements, hostile elements, and degenerate elements; there is still a complete capitalist system in Taiwan and Hong Kong, which will inevitably conduct political and ideological infiltration and impose their influence among the masses of people on the mainland; and the political ideology of various kinds of exploiting classes will not be eliminated in a short period of time following the elimination of the exploiting system on which it depends. All this has

determined that at the present stage of our country, class struggle will inevitably exist for a long period within a certain scope, and will probably become acute under certain conditions. Therefore, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization will certainly be protracted, tortuous, and complicated.

It is inevitable that some people in our country engage in bourgeois liberalization. However, so long as we adopt correct principles and policies to wage resolute struggle against them, it is completely possible for us to minimize the influence caused by them, and prevent bourgeois liberalization from forming a major climate. The reason why bourgeois liberalization has developed into such a serious situation over the past few years, why turmoil has taken place in quite a few cities this year, and why the turmoil has developed into the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing completely lies in ineffective struggle. Since Comrade Zhao Ziyang was in charge of the work of the central authorities, he had in fact abandoned the four cardinal principles, negatively approached the principle of opposing bourgeois liberalization, and seriously neglected party building, spiritual civilization building, and ideological and political work. Last April and May, at the critical moment, when the fate of the party and the state hung in the balance, he openly stood at the side of bourgeois liberalization, gave support to turmoil, and tried to split the party, thus making the event worsen rapidly. This fact shows that it is the most dangerous when some people in the leading stratum of the party and the state engage in bourgeois liberalization. We should try our best to prevent such a case from reoccurring.

We must engage in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization to the end, and conscientiously conduct the investigative work so that we can thoroughly exterminate all evil people without leaving the cause for future trouble. At the same time, we should also note that the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is widespread, and has manifested itself in various localities in our province. Party committees at all levels should profoundly conduct positive education on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization among the vast number of the masses, in particular among party members and cadres; they should strive to improve the people's political awareness and theoretical expertise; and they should strive to eliminate the influence caused by the ideological trend of liberalization in various fields.

2. We should continue to promote reform and opening up firmly along the socialist orientation. Correct handling of the relationship between adherence to the four cardinal principles, and the endeavor of reform and opening up is an important issue concerning comprehensive and correct implementation of the party's basic line. People engaged in bourgeois liberalization also advocate reform and opening up, but their purpose is to change the nature and orientation of reform and opening up in a vain attempt to eliminate socialism and march toward capitalism. China's establishment of the socialist system

was a result of the protracted bloody battle fought by the people of various nationalities of the country under party leadership. The system eliminated the inherent contradictions that Old China was unable to overcome, and possesses a superiority incomparable to the old system. For numerous reasons, China's socialist system is not perfect enough, and some defects in the economic, political, and cultural systems prevent the superiority of socialism from being fully developed. The purpose of our reform is never to give up the socialist system. Instead, it is to achieve the self-improvement of the socialist system, better develop its inherent superiority, and promote a comprehensive development of productive forces. The specific systems and existing forms of socialism are numerous, and may be developed or changed through reform. However, the rules of its very nature, such as public ownership, distribution according to work, the planned economy, the political power of the working class and laboring people, and the socialist spiritual civilization guided by Marxism, are incontestable, and cannot be changed. Therefore, we should promote reform and opening up while adhering to socialist principles, and should improve and develop the socialist system while persistently carrying out reform and opening up. The relationship between socialism and the effort for reform and opening up is like this, and so is the relationship between the four cardinal principles and the endeavor for reform and opening up. This relationship is one of inherent dialectical unity.

At present, some people are afraid that our policy of reform and opening up will change. Such a worry is groundless. The tremendous achievements in the 10-year reform proved that the socialist reform and opening up is a road leading to strength and prosperity of the country. We should maintain the continuation and stability of this policy, and there is no reason whatsoever to change our current basic policy of reform and opening up. Policies and measures related to reform and opening up, which have already been announced by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and government, should be continued. Reforms in experimental areas that have already been decided should also be carried out continuously, and experiences in them should be summarized. Of course, any policy should go through a process of improvement, and some adjustments will have to be made as time and conditions change. When such a situation appears, we should not think that "policies will change again." We should see that the purpose of the adjustments and improvement of some specific policies is to keep more successfully the goals and basic policy of reform and opening up "unchanged." We should properly handle the dialectical relationship between "change" and "unchange," and study and consider well the hotly debated and difficult problems arising in reform and opening up carried out under socialist principles.

We should correctly handle the relationship between the "main body" and the "supplement." The public ownership of the means of production is the basic characteristic that differentiates the socialist system from the

capitalist system. Of course, this does not mean that it is not necessary to improve public ownership. However, what we should improve are the operational methods, enterprise management, and other specific areas of the public ownership. We never mean to change the nature of the public ownership, and develop the so-called "mixed economy" that equalizes the various sectors of the economy, still less to make the state economy "private" or "nongovernment." Meanwhile, we should also see that the multi-layered and uneven development of productive forces in the initial stage of socialism of our country decides the multiform ownership structure of the society of our country. An important achievement in the 10-year reform was the emergence of a situation in which various sectors of the economy coexist while public ownership remains predominant, which has played a positive role in the development of the national economy. Of course, practice has also raised some new issues that merit our intensified study, such as how to lead the "supplement" with the "main body," and strengthen the "main body" with the "supplement" in the four links of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption; how to support the development of large and medium-sized state enterprises through the supplies of funds, credit, and raw materials, and through taxation; how to develop, establish and improve township and village cooperative economic organizations, make socialized service successful, expand the strength of the rural collective economy, popularize the optimum-scale farming method in a steady manner, and properly solve the problem of stressing decentralized management to the neglect of centralized management, and that of the weak village-level economy; and how to strengthen management of individual and private economies, guide legal management, ban the use of child labor, protect women laborers, improve labor conditions, and check tax evasion. Success in resolving these issues is very important to our adherence to the orientation of taking public ownership as the main body and making it predominant.

We should correctly handle the relationship between independence and opening to the outside world. As has been proven in practice, socialist construction cannot be accomplished under closed-door circumstances, and opening to the outside world is a must. However, opening to the outside world, including importing funds, technology and trained personnel, developing foreign trade, and conducting technological and cultural exchanges, should help enhance our country's ability for independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands, without which there will be no socialism. When conducting exchanges with foreign countries, and making contacts with the bourgeoisie, we should not let the economy to the neglect of the politics, stress flexibility to the neglect of principles, and stress friendship without remaining vigilant against peaceful evolution and waging necessary struggles. We should further carry forward the national spirit of independence, self-reliance and working hard for the prosperity of the country in the process to promote reform and opening up.

We should correctly handle the relationship between "achieving affluence ahead of others" and "common affluence." The ultimate goal of our reform is to realize the common affluence of all the people. If polarization emerges, reform will be a failure. In the past, we were one-sided when understanding and implementing the central principle of allowing some people to become affluent ahead of others. Therefore, it is necessary for us to further clarify the following four issues. First, "becoming affluent ahead of others" relies on legal operation, ability in operation, and honest labor instead of speculation and profiteering, exchange of power for money, and illegal pursuit of profits. We should actively protect the former, and resolutely punish the latter. Second, with policies and ideological education, we should guide the people who achieve affluence ahead of others to make more contributions to the state and public welfare, to exert active efforts to accumulate more funds for production, and lead more and more people to achieve affluence. Third, due to the current level in the development of productive forces, only a small number of people and localities have achieved affluence, and most people and localities have yet to eliminate poverty and gradually march toward affluence. Leading cadres should always bear the majority in mind, and turn the focus of their work on the majority of people and localities. Fourth, while allowing some people to "become affluent ahead of others," we should adhere to the orientation of "common affluence." On the premise that egalitarianism is overcome, and efficiency is improved, we should adopt such measures as banning illegal income and restricting excessively high income to solve the problem of unfair distribution in society, and prevent polarization and a wide gap between the rich and the poor.

We should correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collectives, and individuals. Under the old over-centralized economic system, we neglected the interests of the collectives and the individuals, with the result that the enthusiasm of localities, departments, and enterprises were dampened. Through the last decade of reforms, various degrees of rights and interests have been given to localities and departments, particularly enterprises, and a developing trend of diversification of interests has emerged. A tendency that merits our attention at present is that we are paying more attention to the interests of localities and enterprises but less attention to the interests of the country and the province, and some localities and enterprises even evade taxes and recklessly issue cash awards and materials at the expense of the interests of the state and the long-term interests of the units. This tendency has not been stopped, in spite of repeated prohibitions, and has become even more serious along with the development. In the current course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we should reasonably readjust the pattern of interests. However, some localities and units fail to push forward the readjustment work because the interests of the whole are neglected. All this must resolutely be corrected.

3. The reform of the political structure should be conducive to strengthening and improving the leadership of the party.

To unswervingly and continuously carry out the reform work, we should further achieve the political structural reform. The tasks for political structural reform set forth at the 13th party congress should be carried out in a positive and steady manner. The key to carrying out the political structural reform hinges on eliminating the specific systems that are not conducive to strengthening and improving the leadership of the party, including the defects of the leadership system, organizational system, and work systems. By no means does the political structural reform aim at weakening and breaking away from the leadership of the party and at abandoning our country's basic political system. Developing socialist democracy and strengthening the construction of the legal system is a basic task for political structural reform. The realization of this task is essentially related to the strengthening and improvement of the leadership of the party. On the one hand, only by relying on and ceaselessly strengthening the leadership of the party can we effectively organize and support the people in acting like the masters of the country and ensure the smooth progress of the construction of the democratic politics. On the other hand, only by promoting the construction of democratic politics and eliminating some malpractices in the leadership system can we effectively consolidate and bring into play the party's leading role in revolutionary and construction causes. So, we must not set the construction of democratic politics against the strengthening and improvement of the leadership of the party. We must understand that these two tasks condition and promote each other. The people's congress system, the system of multi-party cooperation under the leadership of the CPC, and the political consultation system are basic socialist political systems suitable to China's national situation. So, we must uphold and perfect these systems. The local party committees at various levels should enthusiastically support the local People's Congresses and their Standing Committees to exercise functions according to law; they should help coordinate the relationship between organs of state power, administrative organs, and procuratorial and judicial organs; and they should have these organs do their duties well, following the same goal. Meanwhile, the local People's Congress Standing Committees at various levels, particularly their leading party groups, should respect and accept the leadership of the party committees at the same levels. We should persist in the system of asking for instructions beforehand and submitting reports afterwards in handling major issues. We should ensure that party committees follow legal procedures in formally bringing into play their functions for recommending cadres and effectively upholding the principle through which the party administers cadres.

We should handle the relationship between separating party functions from administrative management and strengthening and improving the leadership of the party.

Changing the practice from one in which the party takes on everything based on the principle of no separation between party functions and administrative management to one where each does its duty based on the principle of separating party functions from administrative management is reforming the party's leadership system and its method of being in power. The purpose of the reform is to strengthen and improve the leadership of the party. The implementation of the principle is a process of exploration. So, we must constantly sum up experiences. We must prevent and correct the phenomena of lack of coordination in the relationship between the party and the administration; we must also prevent the party and the administration from "putting on a rival show," due to misinterpreting the principle as giving up the leadership of the party. At the same time, we must neither equate the separation of party functions and administrative management with the problems due to Comrade Zhao Ziyang's weakening of the party's leadership nor advocate "the discontinuity of the separation of party functions and administrative management." The problems in these two spheres are born of our failure to completely understand the principle. Fundamentally speaking, the separation of party functions and administrative management conforms to and completely integrates with the leadership of the party. Only when we have a clear understanding and take appropriate measures can we essentially improve and strengthen but not obstruct or weaken the leadership of the party in line with the principle.

Recently, the central authorities have stipulated that "all party organizations at the grassroots level, including party organizations of enterprises, constitute the political core of the entire grassroots-level units, and their central task is to guide and conduct ideological and political work." Meanwhile, the central authorities pointed out that "the factory director responsibility system should be implemented continuously among enterprises." This instruction has freed some comrades from doubts and suspicions. At present, enterprises should uphold "two not-changes," namely, the factory director responsibility system should not change, and the managerial contract system should not change. At the same time, party organizations' position as the "political core" should be strengthened. As the representatives of the legal people in enterprises, factory directors should exercise in a unified manner the power to make decisions and policies and the power to give direction to production and management; and they should attend to ideological and political work in the course of doing production and management well so as to positively improve the material condition for building spiritual civilization. Party organizations of enterprises should give good guidance to ideological and political work, and continue to play a guaranteeing and supervisory role for administrative leaders. At the same time, party organizations of enterprises should strengthen leadership over trade unions, Communist Youth Leagues, and militia in order to enable each of them to have a role to play. In particular, these organizations should wholeheartedly

depend on the working class, and enable the vast number of workers and staff members to fully exercise their democratic right of managing enterprises. When an enterprise is able to properly handle the relations among the party committee, administrative units, and worker organizations, and is able to pull their forces together, it is certainly full of promise.

4. We should correctly approach and handle the major contradictions and class struggle of our society at the present stage.

After the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, on the basis of conscientiously summarizing positive and negative experiences, the party Central Committee resolutely abandoned the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link," drew the new scientific inference that "after basically completing the socialist transformation, the major contradiction our country should solve is the contradiction between people's constantly increasing material and cultural demands and the backward social production," and shifted the work emphases of the party and the state to the modernization drive focused on economic construction. Practice shows that the judgement made by the party Central Committee concerning our country's major social contradictions at the present stage, as well as the strategic decisions and policies concerning these contradictions, are in conformity with the objective law of the development of China's socialism. Focusing on economic construction and creating highly developed productive forces and a labor productivity even higher than that of capitalism has a bearing, in the final analysis, on the issue that socialism will finally triumph over capitalism. At present when we list the struggle against bourgeois liberalization as an important item on the daily agenda, we should still have a good grasp of the major contradictions and work emphases at the present stage, and the major orientations of our future work must not be obscured. Party committees and governments at all levels should have a very clear understanding of these major orientations; they should overcome all kinds of ideological doubts and misgivings; and they should concentrate their efforts on developing economic work, on improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, on developing basic industries, on readjusting the industrial structure, and on promoting the development of agriculture, so as to prevent the occurrence of an economic landslide and ensure the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy.

While grasping the major contradictions at the present stage, we should appropriately handle the issue of class struggle. The current turmoil and rebellion is precisely a vivid class struggle, as well as the expression of the intensification of class struggle. It has reflected the regular characteristic of the current sabotage committed by various kinds of hostile elements. Major indicators of their sabotage are as follows: 1) The concentrated expression of the essence and purpose of their sabotage lies in the acute antagonism against the four cardinal principles and in the overthrow of the leadership of the Communist

Party and socialist system. 2) Their sabotage has not been limited to a certain social sphere, but touches upon political, economic, ideological, cultural, and other social lives. 3) The reactionary forces within the country collude with the foreign reactionary forces, the new counterrevolutionary elements collude with the old, and the hostile elements in the society collude with the persons within the party who sternly cling to the stand of bourgeois liberalization; and these forces and persons pulled themselves together to form an adverse reactionary current against the party and socialism. 4) They took advantage of the defects in our systems and the mistakes in our work, mainly the corrupt phenomena existing within the party, to carry out instigations and exaggerations, and create disturbances. 5) Their means of activities were not only "peaceful" but violent, such as beating, smashing, looting, arson, and killing. To conscientiously study the characteristics of these activities of hostile elements will enable us to see more clearly that the existence of class struggle is an objective fact that we should not neglect. If we pay attention to resolving major contradictions alone and forget class struggle, the consequence may be too dreadful to contemplate.

Because at the present stage, class struggle still exists in our country, which is manifested mainly in the struggle between the masses and hostile elements of all descriptions, we should strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship. In the past few years, many comrades' sense of class struggle and dictatorship became blunted. Some of them said that "there was no target of dictatorship." They saw neither counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents, criminal elements who disrupted social order, nor economic criminals engaged in embezzlement, theft, speculation, and profiteering, nor antiparty and antisocialism elements who stubbornly stuck to the stand of bourgeois liberalization, and neglected the need to exercise dictatorship over them. Others who learned a wrong lesson from the period when "class struggle was taken as the key link" were afraid to commit "leftist" mistakes, and therefore were ineffective in dealing blows to the sabotage activities of hostile elements. As a result, in some localities, good people were afraid of bad people, and social order was in serious chaos. We should persistently attend to two aspects of work simultaneously. That is, we should attend to construction and the legal system simultaneously, and should develop the people's democracy and exercise dictatorship over hostile elements simultaneously. We should educate cadres and the masses on the importance and necessity of correctly understanding the present-stage class struggle, and upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, and guide them to correctly and effectively use laws and other means to timely and effectively expose and deal blows to the sabotage activities of numerous hostile elements. This is a requirement in the comprehensive and correct implementation of the party's basic line.

To correctly and successfully handle the present-stage class struggle, we should also have the ability to distinguish and handle well the two different types of contradictions. Currently, class struggle also finds expression

among the people, such as the influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, and the influence of corrupt capitalist ideas and the remnants of feudal ideas. These ideas are diametrically opposed to proletarian ideology. A conspicuous manifestation of this is the struggle for and against corrosion in the ideological and political field. Such a contradiction notably has the nature of class struggle. However, in general, it is still a contradiction among the people, which we should resolve mainly through criticism and education, and which should not be mixed with the method for resolving the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy. Meanwhile, we should also note that judging from the current major manifestations of class struggle, the two different types of contradictions often intertwine, thus creating a complicated situation. This all the more requires us to remain very cautious in handling the issues concerning class struggle, and never to oversimplify complicated issues. So long as we correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions, we will be able to unite all forces that can be united, accurately and effectively isolate and deal blows to the extremely small number of bad people, safeguard and develop the stable and united political situation, and ensure the smooth progress of construction and reform.

5. We should greatly step up efforts to build the socialist spiritual civilization while paying attention to building the material civilization.

Our party's principle requires that we pay attention to the two civilizations simultaneously. In carrying out actual work, however, we often lacked attention and effectiveness in building the spiritual civilization, hence a situation of being strong in one field and weak in the other. From the recent lesson learned at the cost of blood, we should fully understand that the ideological field, as an important component of the spiritual civilization, will be occupied by bourgeois ideas if not occupied by proletarian ideas; and that once we slacken efforts in building the spiritual civilization, not only will the endeavor to improve democratic politics and material civilization be seriously affected and undermined, but also there will be a danger of change in the nature of socialism and restoration of capitalism. Comrade Xiaoping said on many occasions: "In building the socialist spiritual civilization, the most basic task is to enable the masses to have communist ideals and moral characters, and become better educated and well-disciplined." This is a noble and yet arduous task. Only when the quality of men is improved can the superiority of socialism fully manifest itself, and can socialism exist and develop. Therefore, we must further enhance our understanding of the importance of the spiritual civilization, and persistently attend to the two civilizations simultaneously.

We should reiterate and fully develop the role of ideological and political work as a "lifeline." Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Ideological and political work is the lifeline of economic work and all other work." He also said: "Ideological work and political work constitute a

guarantee for accomplishing economic work and technological work, and are in service of the economic foundation." These theses still have very strong vitality today. Based on the principle of dialectical unity between politics and economy, and the demand for fulfilling the central task in the new period, ideological and political work should guarantee economic construction, and be in service of economic construction. Such a "guarantee" and "service" are exactly the role of the "lifeline" played by ideological and political work. In the past when we carried out economic and other work, we stressed the role of economic levers, material incentives, legal means, and administrative measures, and neglected the ideological education for the people, and the role of ideological and political work in ensuring the orientation of economic development. The individualism, selfish departmentalism, and local chauvinism that viciously swelled in some people, and the corrupt phenomena existing in economic activities, such as embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation, profiteering, extortion, and the practice of individuals profiting at the expense of the state and the collective, are directly linked to our slackened efforts in ideological and political work, and should all be conscientiously overcome.

We should attach importance to the ideological education among the masses of young people, especially young students. The masses of young people are the future and hope of the state. They have patriotic enthusiasm and keen ideas, but lack historical knowledge, the tools of Marxism to arm themselves, the experiences in actual struggles, and deep thinking about things, and are liable to go after anything new, go to extremes, and be used by others. We should intensify the education and guidance to them to counter their weak points, and ensure that there are successors to our revolutionary and construction causes. Schools at various levels, particularly institutes of higher learning, should comprehensively implement the party's principles for education, persist in the comprehensive moral, intellectual, and physical development, and turn themselves into strong bastions for training the new people who meet the "four requirements," and for building the socialist spiritual civilization. We should place ideology and moral character above everything else, earnestly correct the tendency of stressing intellectual development to the neglect of moral development, and truly educate people through imparting knowledge, management, and service.

Based on inheriting the party's fine traditions, we should improve the ideological and political work. Our party built itself up through conducting the ideological and political work among the masses. During the long-term revolutionary and construction period, our party has accumulated many good experiences and good contents and methods of conducting ideological and political work. By no means should we give them up. Of course, along with the development of the situation, we should ceaselessly develop, enrich, and bring forth new ideas in the contents and methods of ideological and political work. However, any forms of bringing forth new ideas should be based on

inheriting the fine traditions. Our general requirements are to inherit traditions, do pioneering work, blaze new trails, improve the ideological and political work, and create a new situation in the work.

The socialist spiritual civilization involves tasks for both ideological and cultural construction. These two work tasks affect and promote each other. We must attend to them. An important task in cultural construction at present is to concentrate efforts at straightening out and taking stock of markets of books, papers, periodicals, and audio and video products and at winning a victory in the battle of "wiping out pornography." We should understand the significance of the work of "wiping out pornography" by approaching from the high plane of protecting the physical and mental health of the people and the youngsters and safeguarding the country's long duration of order and stability; and we should conscientiously attend to it. At present, some localities fail to effectively or thoroughly conduct investigations. Large amounts of pornographic books, periodicals, and audio and video products have been sold by black-market peddlers. Therefore, we should attend to "wiping out pornography" and making literary and artistic works flourish. We should use active, healthy, and mentally sound products to occupy the cultural market and to replace the "spiritual opium" so as to satisfy the masses' excessively higher mental and cultural demands.

6. We should comprehensively strengthen the party's self-construction in line with the basic line of the party.

The recent national conference of organizational department directors emphatically pointed out that the party committees at various levels should vigorously attend to party building in terms of ideology, organizational work, and workstyle in line with the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the basic line of one center and two basic points. To conscientiously implement the aforementioned guidelines is fundamentally a point in starting and ending the work related to party building. The recent victory in putting down the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion indicated that our party is a mature party with fighting forces and can withstand any stormy wave. However, we must know that the reason why the reactionary forces at home could fan the flames of disorder and create turmoils and rebellions was principally because of the problems within the party. Over the past years, under the influence of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's serious mistakes and with some problems in other aspects, the party's ideology, organizational work, and workstyle have become seriously impure; and the implementation of the party's basic line has been obstructed. If we do not grasp the current favorable opportunities to strengthen the party's self-construction in terms of the ideology, organizational work, and workstyle or conscientiously solve the existing problems, it will be difficult to avoid the occurrence of a new political storm. Therefore, party committees at various levels should study and implement the guidelines of the national conference of organizational department directors and the central

authorities' "Circular on Strengthening Party Building," and actually build party organizations into a powerful leading core to comprehensively and accurately implement the party's basic line.

The two great matters of opposing bourgeois liberalization and opposing corruption, which are related to each other, are two links of party building. The improvement of the party's ideology, organizational work, and workstyle should be promoted through attending to these two great issues. In line with the arrangements of the central authorities and the provincial party committee, we should concentrate on strengthening the education for the broad masses of party members and cadres, including the education on opposing bourgeois liberalization and corruption and on the party's traditional workstyle of arduous struggle and maintaining close contacts with the masses; we should closely proceed from reality to conscientiously straightening out ideology and workstyle; we should do a good job in examining leading cadres; we should purify party organizations; and we should concentrate efforts on attending to the several specific deeds of punishing the corrupt, which is something for which the masses show concern. We should conscientiously attend to these work tasks, and avoid practicing formalism, conducting the work perfunctorily, or rushing to do it for a short period of time.

We should strengthen the building of the ranks of cadres, and enhance the awareness of the vast number of cadres, in particular the leading bodies at all levels, in implementing the basic line of the party. To keep abreast of the demand of implementing the party's political line, our party set forth the principle of making cadres have both ability and political integrity during the protracted practice of the revolution; and the party set forth the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. These two principles are extremely correct. However, Comrade Zhao Ziyang went his own way in implementing these principles. He advocated the so-called principle of letting "astute persons" administer the party and the country; he gave prominence to the requirements of making the ranks of cadres younger, better educated, and professionally more competent but not to the requirement of making them more revolutionary; and he set forth the demand of regarding the criterion for productive forces as the criterion for assessment of the performance of cadres. These have brought about adverse influence to the building of the ranks of cadres. Among the four requirements of cadres, the most important one is to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary; and in comparing political integrity with ability, the former should be more important than the latter. If a person has only ability but no political integrity and has only professional knowledge but no sense of revolutionism, he will lose his bearings, and will even change sides and infringe upon the interests of the party and the people. The 13th party congress advocated that "helping to expand the productive forces should

become the point of departure in our consideration of all problems, and the basic criterion for judging all our work should be whether it serves that end." Comrade Zhao Ziyang equated this basic criterion with the requirements of cadres; and, in fact, he vulgarized the basic criterion for productive forces. The criterion for productive forces should not and cannot be replaced by the specific criteria for the work of all trades and professions. The work related to cadres has its own law of development. Adhering to the principle of "four requirements of cadres" and assessing cadres in line with the principle of having both ability and political integrity are a reflection of the law of the work related to cadres, and this cannot be replaced by the criterion for productive forces. At ordinary times, we have stressed practical achievements over the assessment of cadres. Here, we should see what great achievements a cadre has made in the practice of displaying his ability and political integrity, and, the most important thing is what great achievement he has made in upholding the one focus and the two basic points. Then, we should use this to appraise a cadre's achievements and errors. In the past, some localities did not appraise a cadre in such a comprehensive manner when assessing the practical performances of leading bodies and cadres. They frequently put emphasis on ability but not on political integrity, put emphasis on production and construction but not on the building of spiritual civilization, put emphasis on the immediate interest but not on long-term interest, and put emphasis on economic efficiency but not on social efficiency. All of them should be corrected.

Upholding democratic centralism—one of the organizational principles of the party—constitutes an important guarantee for consolidating the party and ensuring the implementation of the party's political line. Now the problems of lax discipline and listless organizations are very prominent within the party. This results from the ineffective implementation of democratic centralism. All party members, party-member leading cadres in particular, should confine their political activities and statements to the political discipline of the party, and should strive to maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee. At the same time, they should correctly handle the relations between individuals and organizations and between different organizations, and should strictly abide by the organizational discipline of the party so as to attain the goal that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the whole party is subordinate to the party Central Committee. All party members should not comply in public but oppose in private, nor should they agree in words but oppose in deeds the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and party committees at higher levels. Meanwhile, they should guard against following what they need only, and engaging in pragmatism. The party's democratic centralism is a centralism based on democracy. Therefore, we should provide systems for the democratic activities within the party and the supervision outside the party, and then

conscientiously and persistently abide by them. This is an important way to strengthen the party's democratic centralism and improve party leadership.

7. We should energetically encourage the practice of studying Marxist theory among the broad masses of cadres.

Through theoretically confusing truth and falsehood, bourgeois liberalization has confused the people's thinking. In order to thoroughly overhaul the situation, clean up the theoretical dense fog, unify and upgrade the thinking, and correct the theories that have been confused by bourgeois liberalization, the broad masses of cadres, particularly leading cadres at various levels, should conscientiously strengthen the study of Marxist theory. Viewing the other aspect of the situation, we know that the theoretical quality of our cadres, including members of leading bodies at various levels, is, in general, not high. This does not meet the need for fulfilling our heavier tasks for construction and reforms. Thus, universally guiding the broad masses of cadres, particularly leading cadres, to deeply study and master Marxist theory and to consciously be Marxists is an issue that should be urgently heeded. We should vigorously carry forward the practice of studying Marxism and Leninism, inspire, once again, the enthusiasm for theoretical study, upgrade the people's ideological and theoretical understanding, and push forward the work in all fields persistently under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The key to deciding whether or not we can solidly study and continuously persist in Marxist theory and can achieve a success in this regard hinges on fostering a firm belief in Marxism. We should understand that Marxism, as a theoretical system of proletarian world outlook, has derived the most excellent results from the ideological and cultural history of mankind, and is a product characterized by the combination of a high degree of science and revolutionary nature. It is fundamentally incomparable with the theories of other classes. In any international communist movements and in any socialist countries, Marxism not only should be but also has the conditions for being superior to any other "schools of thought" and it always holds the "leading post." It is true that we made many mistakes in conducting practical struggles. But, these mistakes exactly departed from Marxism. Never must we say that Marxism is outdated just because of this. Viewing the overall global situation, the proletariat far fails to fulfill the mission for liberating mankind. Viewing the situation in China, it is also necessary to launch a long-term, arduous, and complicated struggle to further the transition from socialism to communism. We have not yet fulfilled the historical mission of Marxism, which has been regarded as our guiding ideology. Meanwhile, Marxism is not only a kind of ideology but also an ideological weapon for scientifically understanding the world. Its stand, viewpoint, and method for judging questions shall never be antiquated.

All our cadres should study the series of basic theories of Marxist philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism in a step-by-step and systematic manner. At present, they should first carry out an in-depth struggle against bourgeois liberalization, with the focus on implementing the party's basic line, and conscientiously study the important documents of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee and Comrade Xiaoping's two books "On Upholding the Four Cardinal Principles and Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization," and "On Reform and Opening Up." They should also conscientiously study Marxist philosophy and Comrade Mao Zedong's books, such as "Theory of Practice" and "Theory of Contradiction," to further establish a dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook, and oppose idealism and metaphysics. In the past few years, dogmatism, empiricism, pragmatism, and such work styles as being sporadic, seeking uniformity, and going to extremes, which were reflected to a various extent among many cadres, caused losses in our work. To correct and prevent such tendencies once and for all, we should study and master the basic viewpoints of Marxist philosophy, and adhere to the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Only in this way can we take the initiative in implementing the party's basic line, improve work, overcome difficulties, and make the work in various fields more successful.

A great amount of practical and down-to-earth work is required if we are to successfully conduct the education on Marxist theory for cadres. Propaganda and organization departments should work out plans for the theoretical education and rotational training of cadres, regard them as a system, and carry them out persistently. All localities and units should establish and improve the cadres' study system, and conscientiously enforce it. Party schools at various levels should be run successfully, improve their curricula and teaching methods, and do a good job in the rotational training of cadres. We should greatly advocate in-service independent study, which is the most regular way to study Marxism. Whether a cadre possesses Marxist qualities is an important criterion to judge whether he is revolutionary. Organization departments at various levels should take it as an important criterion for evaluating, promoting, and appointing cadres. Leading cadres at various levels should engage themselves in the study of Marxist theory with great enthusiasm and willpower in order to lead the study of the masses of cadres and party members. We hope that from now on a study emulation will be launched among the cadres throughout the province, first of all among leading cadres, to see who have studied more and better. So long as we study and master the basic theory of Marxism in a systematic and practical way instead of a sporadic and superficial way, and use it to guide our work, we will make our cause advance triumphantly along the broad road of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Repatriation Agreement Statement Widens 'Rift'

HK2510015189 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 25 Oct 89 p 1

[By Ma Miu-wah and Stanley Leung]

[Text] The rift between the Government and the local branch of the XINHUA News Agency widened yesterday as the first illegal immigrants were sent back to the mainland in 17 days.

Local XINHUA officials accused the Government of failing to admit having made new commitments when reaching the agreement to end the border impasse.

In a rare press conference, XINHUA officials also accused some Government officials of "disgraceful and irresponsible" behaviour for telling the news media that "it had given no new undertaking during the negotiations over issue".

They said a "written undertaking" was given by the Government during the negotiations over the illegals.

A statement issued by the agency said the Government had "time and again apologised for the consequences of the Yang Yang case."

It also said the Government had reaffirmed that the local administration had no intention of turning Hong Kong into a base to subvert China.

Examples were cited to indicate measures the Government had taken to restrain anti-China subversive activities, the statement said.

"It is the sincerity for co-operation and the commitment demonstrated by the Hong Kong Government on the issues that has prompted the agreement to resume the work of repatriating illegal immigrants on October 24," it read.

Responding to the accusation, the Government confirmed that it had given XINHUA a written undertaking.

A Government spokesman said in a short statement that XINHUA was told "the Hong Kong Government has no intention of allowing Hong Kong to be used as a base for subversive activities against the People's Republic of China.

"NCNA (XINHUA) were also told that the law applies equally to all and that no group would be given more tolerance than the law allows," the spokesman said.

He explained that in the course of discussions, the Government "expressed regret to NCNA if any embarrassment had been caused as a consequence of their putting out their statement on Yang Yang".

The spokesman also said the agreed statement issued by both sides on Monday made it clear that the "existing terms" of the three understandings on illegal immigrants and two-way permit holders were reaffirmed.

But different interpretation of the handling of overstaying Chinese visitors remained.

Sources later said the Government had not changed its position on the understandings, reached in 1974, 1980 and 1982, that there could be exceptional cases who might not be sent back to China.

But Mr Zhang Junsheng, vice-director of the local XINHUA News Agency, said there should be no question of allowing overstayers to go to a third country if the 1982 Guangdong-Hong Kong agreement was strictly adhered to.

Asked if disclosing the existence of the secret deal would undermine the public's confidence in the two governments, Mr Zhang replied: "How will it be so? We are only presenting the actual facts to the people."

Mr Zhang said the situation had forced the exposure of the negotiation process.

"Our objective is to clarify the actual facts and avoid confusion in public opinion," he explained.

Mr Sun Nansheng, deputy head of XINHUA's Propaganda Department said the de facto consulate had formally asked the Government three times in three hours to openly clarify the point about any new undertaking—but this had gone unheeded.

"We have expressed anger over the disgraceful acts by the Hong Kong side," Mr Sun said.

He said he had told Government officials that it might be necessary for XINHUA to make public the contents of the written undertaking but did not get a response.

He said Government officials had, instead, asked XINHUA not to make it public.

Mr Sun said the Government officials' remarks were "contrary to the facts", and their acts were "irresponsible and violated normal diplomatic procedures".

Asked if exposing the row would damage future Sino-Hong Kong co-operations, Mr Zhang said: "I can assure you that the repatriation of illegal immigrants resuming today will not be affected."

Mr Zhang openly accused the United States of meddling in the Yang Yang case.

He said the interference had been disclosed by the British administration during the negotiations over illegal immigrants.

"Relevant British Government authorities had explained to us that pressure from the U.S. Congress and the State Department forced the arrangements for Yang Yang."

Another XINHUA official said the U.S. pressure had turned a normal overstaying case into an anti-China political incident.

This was denied by an official U.S. consulate-general spokesman.

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26 OCT. 89

